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Douglass Scored.

Prof. Weatherless Knocks out the Son of the Sage—A Scholarly Reply.

EDITOR THE BEE:

Major Douglass' sharp rejoinder in your last issue provokes a sur-rejoinder. The searchlight of investigation always reveals the truth. Turn it on. The negro's cause has never suffered in the fair forum of honest debate. His cause, as I have stated, is just and will prevail.

Major Douglass' statement that the negro is today securing a larger measure of peace, happiness and accumulation of property than at any time during his political activity is a rather broad proposition to be predicated upon such a narrow margin of fact adduced, and borders so closely on the speculative as to render its acceptance hazardous. Note, if you please, the data upon which he bases his sweeping conclusion: "I reiterate what I believe to be true from what I have read, from what I have been told by intelligent members of the race residing in the South and from what I have observed myself." This is his proof. To what extent have these observations of Mr. Douglass and his intelligent informers extended? Where is the evidence that these observations cover at least all the principal localities of the South where the negro resides? Such evidence is necessary to give credence to a statement of such vital importance. What tracts, phamphlets, books or newspapers has Mr. Douglass read, which sustain him in his broad generalization? I should like to know their names and places of publication in order that I may inform myself by direct testimony and not hearsay evidence. I believe the race would like to know. Being thus informed it could then soon solve this whole problem and remove it forever from the realm of debate.

On the whole I believe the converse of Mr. Douglass' statement to be true. I was born, reared, educated in part, learned a trade, taught school and have interests in the South, which frequently call me there. Observation and experience teach me that there is less peace and happiness among the negroes in the South today than at any time since emancipation.

Not a single burning at the stake occured during the time the negro exercised the ballot unquestioned. All the murders were for the most part political. The have now changed from those as the result of strong partisan feeling to murders and burnings as the result of hatred of the negro for no cause whatever. Then, he was murdered because he allied himself with a certain party, because he voted and held office as the result of that vote. Now he is looked upon as a political nonentity, as a class having no rights others can be compelled to respect; the result of which is that he is lynched and burned at the stake for almost any crime from rape to mild resistance to white men. This condition of affairs, due in part at least to the absence of suffrage, has produced a state of unrest, even alarm, among the negro body in every state in the South. Evidence of this unrest is quite obvious in their daily conversations on the street, in their homes, churches, organizations of various kinds and petitions invoking party, state and national relief, from the terrible oppression. Does this indicate peace? You may cry peace, peace, contending there is peace; but the negro in the South cries peace, peace, because he wants it. It is evident there is no peace of the kind to which Mr. Douglass so complacently refers.

PROF. N. E. WEATHERLESS.

How can there be happinness without peace? Mr. Douglass also says there is happiness. How can there be happiness when the negro beholds himself divested of every civil and political right and his hopes for the future of his posterity forever blasted? Could such a state be productive of happiness? If this be happiness, as we understand it by definition, it is of that kind which applies to others and not to us. Would Mr. Douglass call this happiness if applied to him and his family? Several days ago I received a letter from Mr. P. W. Carmanche of 471 Beaubein Street, Detroit, Michigan. After thanking me for my open letter on the reply of Mr. Douglass to the BEE's criticism of his Tuskegee speech and stating that every word of it is true, he said among other things, "I was bred and born in Louisiana and after 40 years of life in that section I could not endure the different changes that had taken place from time to time any longer. Mind you, I am a blacksmith and horseshoer, and at one time conducted one of the best establishments in the town of Donaldsville, Louisiana. Two years ago I came to Detroit, Michigan, with my family; six months later my invalid mother, 72 years old, and 12 others of the oldest and best colored families of that section of the South—17 in all—most willingly came away." These are the words of a living witness who has seen forty years' service in the very heart of the South. This letter was written to me on July 4th, 1904. There are 17 others who will bear similar testimony and they are not persons "who lived on their former master's plantation, in the same old one-room, dirt-floor log cabin, and at the end of each year were in debt to their landlord and employer for the simple necessaries of life," but conducted some of the best establishments where they lived. I should think their word ought to be taken. Does this look like happiness?

So far as the accumulation of property is concerned, an appeal must be taken to statistics to determine whether there has been an increase or dimunition between the periods in controversy. We appeal to the record. I think it is to be conceded that it has been since 1900 that the negro's right of suffrage has been most questioned and a general movement instituted throughout the South to effectuate his disfranchisement. According to the census of 1900 the total value of farm and farm products in ten Southern states (excluding Arkansas, Missouri, Maryland, Kentucky, Tennessee and West Virginia) was $619,000,000 dollars in round numbers. In Georgia, where the colored people did not generally engage in politics, the statistics show that there has been a decided falling off in valuations of farms and farm products, those for 1892 being $15,000,000 in round numbers, while in 1900 it was only $14,500,000, a falling off of a full half million dollars. It will be remembered that up to 1900 the negro had been generally engaged in politics throughout the South and, notwithstanding Mr. Douglass' contention that they were generally a shiftless and dependent people, were able to roll up statistics showing wealth of $619,000,000, not including the ownership of property and business in the towns and cities.

Mr. Douglass declares that since emancipation the negro in the South has lived on his master's plantation, in the same old one-room, dirt-floor log cabin, and at the end of each year was in debt to his landlord and employer for the simple necessaries of life; that he did not vote himself but was voted by others, etc; that he lost so much time attending political gatherings that he was always in debt, and that this is the kind of freedom his use of the ballot gave him.

In the light of the statistics above referred to could any reasonable man agree with Major Douglass that the negroes of the South were paupers and lived in hovels? When the immortal Frederick Douglass traveled through the South he was entertained by the colored people as royally and in colored homes as palatial as he was on any of his tours through the Northern states; and were he here today he would testify to the accuracy of this statement.

In reply to the charge that the negro did not vote himself but was voted by others, I would like to ask this very pertinent question, is it not remarkably strange that this vote has always been cast for those men and measures and for that party into whose hands the public affairs of this great nation was entrusted continually and continuously for over a quarter of a century by more than 50,000,000 people and into whose care the safety of this republic is wisely entrusted today by a little less than 100,000,000? Is not this at least a very striking coincidence? If the administration of affairs by the party, elevated to power by those who controlled the election and voted the negro, has been the wisest and best for this country and its people, then those who controlled the situation and voted the negro acted right, the party in power acted right, the people who have endorsed its administration acted right, and lastly the negro himself acted right in entrusting his ballot in the hands of such a party.

I fail to see how, under the circumstances, the negro could possibly have lost so much time at political gatherings, when the only elections in which he took any real active interest, occurred only every two and four years—the congressional and Presidential election.

Now as to my presence in Washington. I am here under that right of free locomotion, which our constitution guarantees to every American citizen, and of which I happen to notice that Mr. Douglass has taken advantage for such a long time; and the fact that I stopped in a community where the right of suffrage is denied to American citizens, and therefore do not vote because I cannot, is no fault of my own. Mr. Douglass, it would seem, does not make my right as tantamount to his own and that of other American citizens.

And next the Major propounds a question as to whether it is the paramount duty of the negro to remain dependent or to leave off the cares of state and establish a base of supplies.

Now what does Mr. Douglass mean by the cares of state and base of supplies? Does the exercise of the right of suffrage by the average voter constitute the cares of state? If so, how can the white people of both the North and the South bear it with such equanimity as to exercise it upon every occasion which presents itself? (But perhaps Mr. Douglass thinks that the cares of state ar peculiarly a white man's burden).

As to base of supplies, so far as the products of the soil of the South are concerned, who, I ask in all fairness, has been almost entirely instrumental in furnishing it, the white man or the negro? I fear that Mr. Douglass' insistence upon a knowledge of letters and figures for his trained mechanics has gotten himself so far mixed in his geometry that he is interchanging places in the positions of the apex and base of the triangle of real Southern conditions.

In proof of the statement that the negro is the base of supplies we have only to refer to our statistics. Out of three million farms operated in the United States, Hawaii and Porto Rico, the negro in the South alone operates 715,544 farms, being a large majority of all the farms operated there. Instead of its being the paramount duty of the negro to establish a base of supplies, it would seem to be his duty to establish a base of demands, resting in his large contribution to his country's material prosperity and in the inherent right of every American citizen to insist upon and contend for the enjoyment of every right incident to him under our democratic form of government.

Mr. Douglass declares that the trained mechanics of antebellum days are mere botchers and that we have any number of them right here in Washington. Can Mr. Douglass substantiate this? Who built the palatial residences and state houses of the South but the negro? Could mere botchers have done this? The thing speaks for itself. Letters and figures do not make the mechanic. Mechanics, like poets, are born not made. A knowledge of letters and figures and how to draw plans and make specifications will help him in many ways, but a want of it does not destroy him. There are any number of men who know letters and figures and how to make plans and draw specifications, but who do not know the difference between a jackplane and a hacksaw and could not build a decent chicken coop even if told how to do it.

The chief value of manual training lies in the principle which has been followed by men all these years in learning a trade—namely, that of training the eye and the hand, the eye to observe accurately and the hand to measure and execute. The boy, who will follow some trade for his life work, is usually apprenticed at 10 or 12 years of age. At this tender age he knows little about letters and figures and how to draw plans and make specifications. He works at his trade, looking on and imitating, until he masters it and becomes the trained mechanic who performs the work of his community.

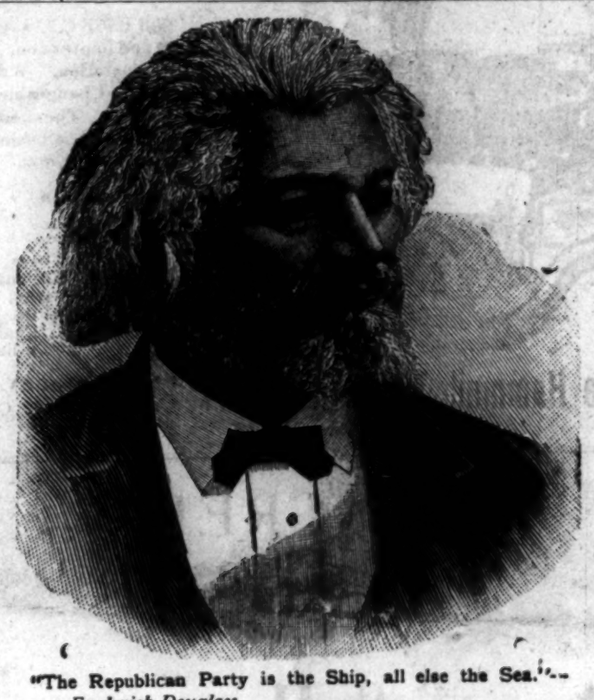
I can show Mr. Douglass, right here in the city of Washington, men who come under the class he denominates relics of ante-bellum days and botchers and whose ability as trained mechanics is held in such high repute that they are employed at high salaries in our public schools to help train the young manual training idea how to shoot. I can point Mr. Douglass to Mr. Benj. Mabre, one of the head carpenters in the Navy Yard at Washington, D. C., a relic of ante-bellum days, who can neither read nor write, but who as a carpenter has few equals and no superiors in the whole city. He executed the wood work in the latest addition to the medical school of Howard University, built the Law School on Fifth street, has worked on some of the very finest residences in this city, and is today employed at the Navy Yard because he was able to pass an examination in practical carpentry, in which white carpenters, trained in letters and figures, and how to make plans and specifications, failed. I can point to Mr. Taylor of Anacostia, D. C., another relic of ante-bellum days, who is acknowledged to be one of the best of his class in the city. I could name others, but it is not necessary. I mention these, not to discredit manual training, because I heartily believe in it, having taken a full course in it myself; but simply to remove the slur which the Major has unintentionally cast upon our carpenters and trained mechanics of an older generation.

In reply to Mr. Douglass' statement that the seven men, we had in Congress at one time, spent their time mainly in traveling about the country on free passes, attending banquets given in their honor and paying no attention to the interests of their poor deluded constituents at home until just before election time, I need only refer to the masterful speech delivered on the floor of Congress by Robert Brown Elliott, lawyer and debater and coadjutator of that peerless defender of the race, Charles Sumner, in defense of the Civil Rights Bill. He was held in high estimation as a legislator by his colleagues.

Mr. Douglass states that at the North, in order to become a governor, senator or congressman, positions to which no negro may ever hope to aspire, one must go to the political bosses and not to the people. In regard to this statement I have only this to say that, if this be true, it is a serious reflection for the exercise of the right of suffrage by any race of people. Of course I do not agree with Mr. Douglass.

The ballot as I understand it is an expression of the will of the people as applied to the management of their governmental affairs, the distinguishing feature of a citizen residing in a republic, the direct instrumentality through which all rights pertaining to life, liberty, and the pursuit of real happiness are determined and enforced. As the great Frederick Douglass put it in one of the speeches I heard him make, "It is the right by which all other rights are gauged."

Yours for the race,
NELSON E. WEATHERLESS.



"The Republican Party is the Ship, all else the Sea."—
Frederick Douglass.

"Is it better to Remain on the ship and be Burned or jump and be Drowned?"
Rev. Geo. W. Lee, before the National Suffrage League.

THE TWO PLATFORMS?

EDITOR BEE:

Having carefully read your editorials in the "Division of the Negro Vote," and "Citizenship," which appeared in last week's BEE, I venture to put you a few questions, the answers to which will doubtless greatly enlighten me, and show the many readers of THE BEE just where you are "at" or intend to be during the presidential contest. But before propounding these interrogations, allow me to say that the sudden and remarkable increase in the number of readable editorials and news matter show most conclusively to my mind that THE BEE and the party in power are together on at least one point, viz.: Expansion.

But to the questions—

1. In what material respect, if any, does the Republican and Democratic platforms, recently adopted, differ?

2. What, if anything, would a large number of colored voters lose by going out of the Republican party? What, if anything, would such voters gain by going into or supporting the Democratic party?

3. Has the colored voter the same right as the Irish, German, or any other citizen and voter to support that party, the success of which will best serve his interests? If the colored voter has such right, is there any sound or just moral or political reason why he should not exercise it during any political contest?

4. Should the approaching political contest become one of "Education," would you advise the colored voters, in the doubtful states, to play the role of teacher in the campaign school, or remain mere pupils?

Now, Mr. Editor, when you have answered these queries, I may have a few more to ask.

W. C. MARTIN,
503½ D street, N. W.

We shall endeavor to accommodate our distinguished and loyal friend in our next issue. ED.

HE IS TIRED.

Prof. Booker T. Washington who has been a constant financial contributor to certain race journals has become tired and has decided to drop a local paper in this city that is now abusing him to a certain journalistic writer in the East. In a letter to this gentleman this local editor complained and spoke of Prof. Washington as being an ingrate. Prof. Washington is no ingrate because he has kept this paper afloat for a number of years, only to be abused when he declines to put his hands into his pocket and shell out his money. If Prof. Washington continues to decline to pay for the composition that this editor piles up weekly which is nothing but trash, the community will have no more of him. His occupation, like "Othello is gone."

NAME CARVED ON TURTLE.

Animal Carries Initials Twenty-One Years and Is Then Found by Brother of Carver.

Bearing the inscripitnon "J. L. Ice, August 17, 1883," which was neatly carved on its sell, a land turtle nestled calmly in the pocket of W. B. Ice, of Barrackville, W. Va. J. L. Ice, whose name has been carried by the turtle for nearly 21 years, died two years ago. He was a brother of W. B. Ice.

The turtle was found on the Tom Ice place on Ice's run, where it had a den in a small cavity where a tree had been taken from the yard. Around this cavity were small paths, showing that for years Mr. Turtle has been wandering in close proximity to his home.

On August 17, 1883, Messrs. J. L. and W. B. Ice were making rails in the woods above Tom Ice's house. J. L. Ice ran across the turtle and carved his initials on the shell, and the date was placed there. After he had finished his work he showed the turtle to his brother.

According to W. B. Ice, the turtle has not grown much, and looks the same as he remembers it 21 years ago. Recalling the memories of the dead as it does, the turtle will be returned to his den, and it will be given the best of care by the people who reside in the house near by.

Suggestion for Another Test.

The tests of the agricultural department indicate that boric acid, taken as a steady diet, is not a wholesome article of food. The department should feel encouraged now, suggests the Chicago Tribune, to make a similar test with carbolic acid.

Merely Sympathetic.

The Washington Star remarks that the fearful rise in the price of pie at St. Louis cannot be attributed to either the beef or the coal trust.

What I Saw And heard

The local politician is still on the anxious seat. He is not certain when and where he will land.

The Blaine Invincible Club continues to wear its war paint. The members never met with such a disappointment as they did when Hon. John F. Cook refused to attend the late ox-roast. Mr. Cook can stand eating roasts, but he was convinced that the fumes from negro ox and negro roasts would not mix. Mr. Cook didn't desire to go on the National Republican Committee. He knows what that calls for. Col. M. M. Parker collected each four years for the National Committee over twenty thousand dollars. He himself contributed one thousand dollars. It will be seen now what Dr. Reyburn will do. He has reached the height of his ambition.

Commissioner Macfarland is one of he best men in control of the local government. It must be admitted that ie is honest and never seeks to take dvantage of those under him. No man, whoever he may be, will be able to atisfy disgruntled citizens.

Ex-Recorder H. P. Cheatham was n the city last week. He is one man who has been and is loyal to the Presi- ent, although he was badly treated. he Republican party will need all the upporters it can get in the coming ampaign.

I want to congratulate my old friend, egister J. W. Lyons, on his success. le won out, notwithstanding the opposition of a few sore heads in Georgia.

harlie Anderson, of New York, gines that he is a great politician. is about the only politician of color the state, holding a position above a rkship. I mean Republican politician. rlie would like to be regarded as a ldman. He ought to take the bouquet t of his bosom and then those who ln't know him would think that he ssessed more than he has.

Mrs. Mary Church Teneu is in Paris now. She is having a great time. I hope she will select some other subject than the female domesticy if she should be invited to speak. She can hold her own no matter where she goes.

Rev. P. A. Wallace is one of the leading divines in the city. Dr. Wallace is a dignified pulpit orator, and a man of commanding figure. He is a success in his present position.

If you don't believe that Attorney J. M. Ricks knows all about hen eggs, ask him. And what he doesn't know about fees is not worth knowing. Attorney Ricks is genial company, and he is a welcome visitor wherever he goes.

It has been often said, and it is an aphorism too true, the play of Hamlet, with Hamlet left out, would be no play at all. So it is with the Police Court and Lawyer Mass. Whenever strangers come to the Police Court Attorney Mass is generally asked for. He is a character much to be admired.

There seems to be a drawback in the legal profession. It is made so by virtue of so many men "capping," as the more successful attorneys put it. There are many men practicing law who would never obtain a case if they didn't have runners or interceptors. This practice is getting notorious around the Police Court among certain colored lawyers. Officer Flynn is kept busy at times protecting people from the sharks and "cappers." Some of them have men employed for this particular purpose. Many a legitimate lawyer's client is stolen from him by the false representations these sharks make. There are men who indulge in this kind of practice who ought to know better. It is ridiculous to see how the witness-rooms are worked, both in the upper and lower branches of the court. Judge Kimball has made every effort to break up this practice, but all without success, and he has now given it up as a hard job.

My old friend, James Hughes, is acting bailiff and janitor now. His son Richard is doing business at the main door. Both of these men, father and son, are entitled to more pay. I understand that Judge Scott will recommend more pay in the next estimate.

ROUNDER.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD
Worlds Fair Coach Excursions, every Thursday in July. Only $17.00 round trip, good ten days, Leave B. & O. station, Washington, N. J. ave & C st. 10.05 A.M., July 7, 14, 21, and 28.

WEEK END B. & O. R. R. EXCURsions to the seashore. Commencing June 24th, every Friday and Saturday good to return until Tuesday following, to Atlantic City, Cape May, Sea Isle City and Ocean City, $6.00 for the round trip.

The Say

The local statesmen are on the hunt.

The "Sec-To-No" Club is a coming musical organization in the city.

Mrs. A. V. Chase's book will be a household companion.

The one who knows all is seldom right.

If you want a live paper read THE BEE.

The republican platform is the same old thing in the same old way.

The Ohio colored republicans are not at all pleased.

The Tuskegee Edition of the Colored American is still struggling for existance.

Hon. S. H. Vick of Wilson, N. C., will do the honors when he comes to Washington.

"A man once did sell the lion skin while the beast still lived was killed while hunting him.

Some of the local statesmen should take a hint.

It is not necessary for THE BEE to wait for an event. It is here

The Colored voter should allow politics to be an incident to his citizenship.

All that is said should be carefully considered.

Suppose the colored people were as active in earning a livelyhood as they are in going on picnics, they would succeed.

Slaughter is one of the most pupular men in the courts.

The man who does his talking at the small gate is a coward when he reaches the big gate.

Orators are made to order in this city.

A pretentious man is a knave.

He who attempts to imitate another man is false in heart.

You should watch the man who cannot look you in the face.

The Washington people had better look to their interest.

It is easier to be honest than it is to be dishonest.

The next move to be made by Rev. Drew will be a winning one.

If you want suffrage ask for it,

The district delegation has returned

Howard University is improving in every particular.

Why is it that the colored lawyers cannotunite

Some people will betray their best friends.

Watch your friends and not your enimies.

The pretender will say that he isyour friend. Watch him.

The man who shows his gums when he laughs is a dangerous one.

There is some honesty in politics.

That there is a certain amount of honesty in every thing politically and otherwise

Consistency is the been compan ion of honesty.

Without one a person falls short of the other.

The Bee makes a good showing in charge of its young manager Wm. Calvin Chase, Jr.

An idea of our coming men and women may be formed by the kind of boys and girls our childrne

Our boys and gon prove their spare moments during vacation.

While vacation is for recreation it should not be spent wholly in idleness.

It is peculiar that no appropriation was made by Congress to pay the rental for the building and ground of Howard University known as the Freedmen's Hospital.

The position of the American women in the Council at Berlin, is a very prominent and flattering one.

Many of the school teachers are preparing to leave the city.

The number of American immigrants of today are not on the decrease.

They come to America hoping to obtain a fortune.

They represent many nationalities.

They are not always disappointed in getting the fortune for which they came.

PERT AND PERSONAL.

W. I. Mustin has just been elected to his fifth consecutive term as president of the Pittsburg stock exchange. Mr. Mustin was born in the smoky city 44 years ago, and since reaching manhood has taken active interest in public and social affairs.

Henry J. Ackerman has been living in a dugout near Pueblo, Col., for six years. Formerly he was a well-to-do resident of Brooklyn. In 1898, while cruising in his yacht, he met and fell in love with a young woman She married another man, whereupon Ackerman left his home and took up his abode in his present quarters, where he has lived a hermit's life ever since.

Ex-Senator Mason, of Illinois, was seated with a party of friends in a Washington cafe one evening, when the circle was joined by the son of a big western capitalist, whose main aim in life seemed to be a continuous jubilee. He was of that class inelegantly known as "butters in" and it was soon evident that his presence was distasteful to the senator. "My old man doesn't put up a cent for me," said the young man, displaying a fat roll of greenbacks. "I'm on my own resources." "How do you manage it?" asked one of the party. "You must have some sort of a 'snap.'" "This is my 'snap,'" said the gay spendthrift, impressively touching his head. "And there's not a softer 'snap' in the world," assented Senator Mason.

Prof. C. I. Norton, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and engineer in charge of the insurance engineering experiment station, spent several weeks investigating the Baltimore causes of the fire, studying the effects of it on the various buildings, according to their construction. Prof. Norton concludes that with care steel-frame buildings can be so constructed as to stand the destruction of their contents without injury to the steel and possibly without danger to the protecting material or floor arches; that with proper shutters, wired glass, etc., the burning of adjacent buildings would cause little permanent injury, and that a district composed wholly of such buildings would be in comparatively little danger from conflagration.

GRASSHOPPERS FOR TABLE.

Oriental Locusts Looked Upon as Delicacies in Philippines—Have Ginger-Biscuit Taste.

Big grasshoppers, such as grow fat and buzz loudly in the orient, are looked upon as table delicacies in the Philippines.

There are several methods used by the natives for catching grasshoppers. The most effective is the net. This is a large butterfly net, arranged with netting placed over a hoop, and to the latter is fixed a long handle.

The hopper is first so thoroughly dried out in the heat of the sun or in the bake oven that there is nothing left that is really objectionable, and a nice, crispy article of food results. This tastes sweet of itself, and something like ginger biscuits. The natives usually sweeten the grasshopper more by using a sprinkling of brown sugar. Then the confectioners make up grasshoppers with sugar, chocolate trimmings, and colored candies in such a way that a very nice tasting piece of confectionery is obtained. The housewife of the Philippines takes considerable delight in placing before you a nice grasshopper pie or cake. The grasshopper pie is the most wonderful dish, as the big hoppers are prepared in such a way that they do not lose their form.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

Attempts at canning beef profitably in Germany have not proved successful, chiefly because of the high cost of the raw material.

The fishermen near the Marconi wireless telegraph stations in England have petitioned parliament to take it away, because it, they allege, produces the deluges descending upon them.

At the Paris Academy of Science recently, M. Darboux read a communication from M. Curie as to the disappearance of the radio activity induced by radium in solid bodies. For explaining this phenomenon and the law which governs it, M. Curie advances the hypothesis of radium transforming itself into a substance and may give rise to a second body, and thus bring about a diminution in the intensity of the radioactivity.

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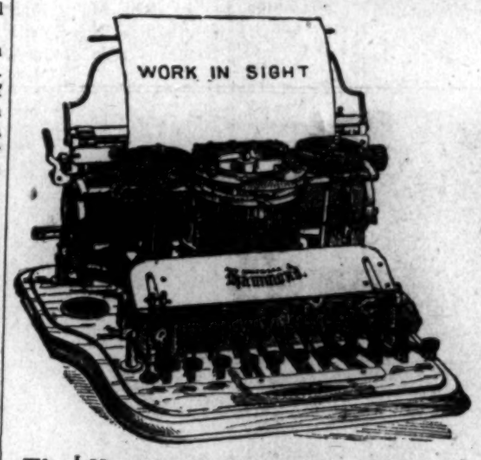

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Mrs. Bacon—Ready and willing are synonymous terms, are they not?

Mr. Bacon—Not always. For instance, you are always willing to go to the theater, but you're not always ready.—Tit-Bits

Professional Opinion.

Softleigh—I say, doctah, do you—aw—believe that liquor really affects a man's brain?

Physician—Yes, if he has any. Otherwise it affects his legs.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Lights.

"We suppose Rockefeller lives up to his lights."

"I know. Sometimes I think other people lights have more to do with it."—Chicago Record-Herald.

JAPAN HONORS FUKUSHIMA.

He Is the Man Who Made All the War Plans for the Mikado's Victorious Armies.

Tokio (Japan) Special.

Maj. Gen. Fukushima is known as "the brains of the army" in Japan.

There are many other "honorably illustrious" men of brains on the mikado's staff, but none is quite so prolific of ideas as is Gen. Fukushima. In addition to his gifts of generalship, he has rare ability as a poet, and his contributions to his country's literature are honored by all Japanese as the highest expression of patriotism.

On leaving for the seat of war, every man in the mikado's army received a soldier's pocket book, containing instructions in military rules, the tenets of the Japanese religion, which

MAJ. GEN. FUKUSHIMA.
(Known Throughout Japan as the "Brains of the Army.")

reserves a special paradise for martyrs to their country's honor—and last, but not least, a war anthem written by Gen. Fukushima. The following translation of the last verse is fairly accurate:

Break the ramparts of Port Arthur,
Tear the walls of Harbin down!
On the heights of Ural mountains
Float the banner of the sun.
Then unto our sovereign's glory
Praises sound and never cease,
While our hearts unite, rejoicing
In the great and world-wide peace.

Gen. Fukushima made a famous expedition across Siberia and Manchuria 12 years ago on a secret errand for the emperor, riding 6,000 miles alone on horseback, in the depth of winter. Almost insuperable difficulties attended the journey—the roads were impassable and the cold intense. Several times he was captured by bands of lawbreakers, who on one occasion tortured him with fire to force a revelation of the emperor's affairs.

It is agreeable to learn that his indomitable will overcame all obstacles, and that his commission was triumphantly performed. He was rewarded by being made imperial councilor of war, which position he held during the struggle between China and Japan, directing the campaign from Tokio.

Gen. Fukushima is one of the richest nobles in the empire, his ancestral estates being located in the peaceful inland province of Shinshiu, which is famous for its silk industries.

MOTHER JONES IN CHICAGO

Noted Woman Labor Agitator Thinks the Striking Miners in Colorado Are Heroes.

Chicago Special.

"Mother" Mary Jones, who was the central figure at a recent meeting of the Chicago Federation of Labor, has by her work for the trades union cause gained the name of "the stormy petrel of the labor movement." She was born in Cork, Ireland, 58 years ago, and immigrated to Canada when a girl. She taught school in the Dominion and in this country. The

MRS. MARY JONES.
(Familiarly Known as the Stormy Petrel of the Labor World.)

Kearney "sand lot" agitation in California provided her first experience in the labor movement. She became one of the most active members of the Knights of Labor, and is now associated with the social democracy. Her efforts on behalf of the United Mine Workers are recent history. She is an orator and debater.

She spoke at length to the Chicago federationists on behalf of the striking miners of Colorado, taking, as might be supposed, a radical stand.

"You do not seem to be awake to the great issues before you," said Mrs. Jones. "If the miners of Colorado are coerced and suppressed by the militia you will soon receive the same treatment from the militia of this state. We are facing a crisis and we may as well meet it now as any other time. The miners in Colorado are fighting your battles as well as their own and should receive your support."

Official Hint for Spinsters.

A directory of Metz, Germany, has a star attached to the name of every married man. This is to impart information to unmarried females.

WORSHIP A NEW GOD

ALLEGED APOSTLES CAUSE AGITATION AMONG MONGOLS.

Make People Believe the New Deity Will Deliver Them from Foreign Yoke and Create an Independent Kingdom.

The agitation among the Mongols inhabiting the Altai region, near Bijsk, Russia, is increasing over the appearance of the god Airol, who they believe will deliver them from a foreign yoke and create an independent kingdom. The Mongols are gathering in thousands in answer to the summons of men who are proclaiming themselves to be the apostles of the god Airol. These men are inspiring awe among the ignorant nomads by means of alleged miracles carried out with the aid of electrical and pyrotechnical devices.

These so-called apostles preach the reincarnation of the god Airol and pretend to carry from him messages to the people, saying that he has not been happy since he left them 200 years ago, coincident with the date of the Russian occupation of the country. They warn the Mongols to abstain from wearing white or red, Russian national colors, and to wear only blue and yellow, national colors of Japan; urge them to worship the sun and moon, which are the gods of Japan, and especially the overgod Burhan, who is the only true god of the gods. They also warn the inhabitants to discard all agricultural implements and to keep their arms hidden in the mountains and elsewhere.

The new prophets are said to have been discovered to be Japanese who have passed the winter in caves in the mountain fastnesses, carefully concealing their presence in the country. The strangers were received by the inhabitants with undisguised hostility. The seriousness of the situation lies in the fact that the tribes in which the revolt is fostered inhabit both sides of the Trans-Siberian railroad and number many thousands of potential fanatics, and that should any serious uprising occur it might interfere materially with railroad communication.

HISTORIC MEDICINE CHESTS

Receptacles Carried On Many Important Expeditions Form an Interesting Exhibit at Fair.

In the British section of the palace of liberal arts at the world's fair at St. Louis there is an exhibit of relics that has a wonderful interest for visitors. It consists of the medicine chests carried on expeditions of war and exploration in all parts of the world. Arctic expeditions in search of the north pole, British wars in Africa, explorations in the heart of "Darkest Africa," and perilous journeys of war correspondents contribute.

The aluminum medicine chest that was carried by the Jackson-Harmsworth arctic expedition which spent three years in Franz Joseph land is shown side by side with the chest used by Emin Pasha, Gen. Gordon's governor of equatorial Soudan. This chest was taken by Arabs when Emin Pasha was massacred in 1892. It was recaptured by Baron Dhanis, from whom it was stolen by the natives, and was recently recovered in the dwarf country of Africa.

One of the most interesting specimens is the chest used by Sir Henry M. Stanley on his Emin Pasha relief expedition, occupying three years' time. Other cases are the one used by Lionel Doole, correspondent for the London Telegraph, on a journey from the Cape of Good Hope to Uganda, Africa; the rawhide-covered chest used by Lieut. S. Vandelier, of the British army, in African wars in 1895; many other chests that were the property of officers and regiments of England's army in Africa on many occasions, and the medicine cases used by American regiments in the Spanish-American war.

GOT BAD MONEY FROM COW

Indiana Man, Charged with Counterfeiting, Startles Court by Novel Excuse.

Charles Johnson, of Mitchell, Ind., under indictment for counterfeiting, on being arraigned at Indianapolis, startled the court by declaring that a cow had given him the bad dollars.

"How's that?" asked the judge, mystified.

"Yes, sir," answered Johnson, unabashed. "A hand appeared from beyond the cow and gave them to me. I often get money in that way."

"Who told you to go to the cow?" the judge queried.

"Spirits, your honor," promptly answered Johnson. "They came to me at night and told me to hunt the cow. This I did, and then the hand appeared."

The case was postponed until fall, pending an investigation into the man's mental condition. Last March the chief of the secret service found a complete counterfeiting outfit in Johnson's home.

No More Spanish Chateaus.

King Alphonso has signed the extradition treaty between the United States and this country. Another indication that our former enemy and ourselves are once more on good terms. Fugitive crooks will be able to dream no longer of castles in Spain.

The Difference.

An aged Mexican has died without heirs, leaving $2,000,000. If he had been an American, says the Chicago Daily News, the services of the census taker would have been necessary to count his wives.

SHE WANTS AN EDUCATIO.

Negro Woman of Indianapolis, Aged 58, Struggles with Art of Reading and Writing.

Amanda Foley, of Indianapolis, is 5. years old, but she is going to school She is an old black woman who live in the north end of the city. Whe "Aunt" Amanda heard of the nigh school she said she was "sutinly gwin spen' some kyar fare gittin' tnar," an she has.

She has not advanced far in "bool farnin'." The instructors gave her primer and taught her the A, B, C's and how to make figures.

"Ah could make figures all right, bu when it come to addin' 'em up they flew clear out of my haid," says Amanda, in telling of her struggle with arithmetic. "Ah don't know just wha we did study. There was a story about a king and a queen, and Ah declare Ah don't know whether they lived in France or England. Seems to me it was France, though," said she meditatively, trying to call back efforts recently made in her journeys through history.

Amanda proudly held up a bit of her writing. It was neatly done and legible.

"Dis ain't mah bes', I tole ye," said she, as her eyes lingered long, following the lines of the letters in their scrawls and rambles across the paper

Amanda was very happy in school "Ah had to wear two pairs of glasses all the time, but Ah tole ye Ah had lots of fun," and then she threw her head back and laughed as she enjoyed the sessions in school all over again.

Amanda has been washing for a living for many years: "Ah 'clare to goodness, don' know when Ah did begin," said she.

Now she wants to do something else because she is not so strong as in the years past.

"Ah wants to make salt risin' bread, the reg'lar old Tennessee bread, for people instead of washin' for them. Ah gets blue once in awhile, but Ah pull the sunshine in by singin' and laughin' to myself. Ah don't know whether the good time is comin' this side of the sea or not, but it's comin'. Ah'm never goin' to give up learnin' till Ah'm sure Ah can't see no moh."

VANDERBILT IS A CURIO.

Stranded in Switzerland Peasants Stop All Work and Watch the Millionaire Eat.

While W. K. Vanderbilt was touring in Switzerland recently with his wife and three other women in an automobile the tire of his machine blew up and left the party stranded. Mr. Vanderbilt was held up for two whole days while a tire was being sent to him from Lausanne.

The peasants seemed to regard the multimillionaire American as something of a curiosity. They flocked about the little inn which sheltered him and his party, and feasted their eyes on him as they would on a king or emperor.

They appeared to take particular interest in seeing him eat, for they gathered at the inn at meal hours and waited for the rich American to sit down to the little wooden table in the carpetless room.

The innkeeper scoured the whole neighborhood in search of dainties to tempt the palate of the rich man. He hunted high and low for a stray bottle or two of champagne, but could find none, and the Vanderbilt throat had to be content with plain burgundy and claret.

The innkeeper did a rushing business all the time the Vanderbilt party was with him. The whole hamlet stopped work and spent its time at the little tavern.

The village sent the party on its way at the end of the second day with a great chorus of cheers.

GO TO CHURCH BAREFOOTED

Pennsylvania Pastor Desires His Children to Set Good Example for Shoeless Poor.

Rev. Robert Watson, Ph. D., pastor of Oxford (Pa.) Presbyterian church, the largest congregation in Chester presbytery, is sending three of his children barefooted to Sunday school and church. He says:

"Our children have always run barefooted in summer, and as they went that way during the week, we decided to have them go that way to Sunday school and church. Our children have been raised to go in their bare feet, and we consider it good from a hygienic standpoint.

"The idea," said Dr. Watson, "that we we had our children go this way to rebuke rich members of the congregation is absurd. But if this did help some persons not as able to buy shoes to send their children to Sunday school and church, it would be a good thing."

The Watson children, Paul, Grace, Knox and Ruth, the last a baby, are robust youngsters, and their health has proved the value of the custom. The children and their devoted mother pass hours daily on the lawn or beneath a great oak in a near-by field. The little folks are juvenile botanists, and are full of interrogation points.

Following the Filipino Style.

We are shocked to learn, remarks the St. Louis Republic, that "the conventional gray trousers and black coat have been abandoned at the world's fair functions." Are we adopting the fashions of the Igorrotes?

The Theory and the Fact.

A health magazine suggests skipping the rope as a sure road to health, strength and grace, says the Buffalo Courier. And the dispatches recently announced two deaths of children, due to overexertion in rope skipping.

ODD ROMANCE IN A PATENT

Invention of a Street Sweeping Machine by a Man and Woman Ends in a Marriage.

"Layman, Hiram D., and F. W. Parpart (by marriage now F. W. Layman), New York, N. Y., Street Sweeping Machine."

Some little imagination would be required to construct a romance from the bare facts given in the lines quoted, which is to be found in the weekly Patent Office Gazette. This particular publication is the last one to which one would look for romance of any kind, and yet the line cited has a certain element of romance, possibly more than is really known here, and breaks a record of the patent office at the same time. In July, 1901, Florence W. Parpart and Hiram D. Layman filed application for a patent on a street sweeping machine they had devised. The machine was designed to clean the streets thoroughly, and it is understood that tests have demonstrated that it was all that its inventors claimed. The patent was amended several times, new claims being filed and old claims struck out.

The business was being cleared up in the office and everything was in readiness for the issue of the patent when a letter was received from Miss Parpart announcing her marriage, and arrangements for the patent issue were upset. The office could not issue a patent to Florence W. Parpart when there was no such person, and it could not issue a patent to Florence W. Layman because no such person applied for a patent. There was no precedent upon which action might be based, and the matter was made one for earnest consultation among the legal lights of the office. It was finally decided that the patent might be issued to "Florence W. Parpart (by marriage now Florence W. Layman)," and this was done. The fact of the marriage of the two inventors became noised about the office, and inquiry was made concerning them. Young romantic persons made up a pretty story of a struggling young man with a brilliant idea which a handsome young woman helped him to develop. Their business relations led to mutual understanding and appreciation, and marriage followed in due course. The officials, who stick closely to record, state that there might be something in this story, entirely imaginative as it was, but the papers in the case show that Mr. Layman, at the time of his marriage one year ago, was 46 years of age and that this wedding is his third attempt at matrimony. Mrs. Layman is shown to have been 30 years of age last July, but had never been married before.

IS NEARING COMPLETION.

Over 1,600 Miles of Great Railway Line in South Africa, Planned by Cecil Rhodes, Finished.

The British South African company has received information that the Cape to Cairo railway has been brought up to Victoria falls—the line now stretching a distance over 1,600 miles from Cape Town.

The sections of the huge single-span bridge which is to carry the railway across the falls are now on their way from England, and it is expected that the structure will be completed before the end of this year.

Meanwhile the line will be taken 100 miles further north to Kaloma—the headquarters of the administration of northwest Rhodesia.

The next section is to be built from the Zambesi to Broken Hill, 350 miles in the direction of Lake Tanganyika. After that point nothing further has been definitely decided.

The whole length of the line planned by Cecil Rhodes was 5,700 miles. Of this length over 1,600 miles has now been constructed from Cape Town to the Zambesi, while from Cairo the line extends 1,400 miles south to Khartoum.

The section from the cape to Buluwayo was opened on November 1, 1897, and the section from Berra to Salisbury, on May 1, 1899.

REGULATES ALIMONY RATE.

New York Court Lifts Burden Off Those from Whom Wives Seek Divorce.

The appellate division of the New York supreme court has decided that the rate of alimony to be paid by a man to his wife in a proceeding for divorce should be ten dollars per week, and $100 counsel fee.

This new ruling has been made in the case of Mrs. Mary E. Bressette, of Brooklyn, against George H. Bressette, for a limited divorce.

They lived in a very handsome home, in which Mr. Bressette declared he had an equity of $6,000. Mrs. Bressette swore that her husband had an income of upward of $20,000 a year, and the justice awarded the wife temporary alimony at the rate of $20 a week, and $500 counsel fee.

From this decision the husband appealed. The appellate division decided that in an undefended action for separation an award of temporary alimony and counsel fee should be reduced to ten dollars and $100, respectively, where the defendant's income is less than $5,000, and the plaintiff has the use of the house. Mr. Bressette asserted that his income would not exceed $5,000.

She Is for Women.

Lady Henry Somerset, the English temperance and woman's rights advocate, is consistent in all things. She keeps only women servants in her house and on her estates. Tall women are her footmen, a stout woman is her butler and women have charge of her stable.

A NEW LABORATORY.

THIS ONE HAS NO EQUAL IN THE MEDICAL WORLD.

Recently Built by the University of Pennsylvania at a Cost of $100,000—Description of Its Various Departments.

Without an equal in America in completeness of equipment is the new medical laboratory building recently completed by the University of Pennsylvania at a cost of $700,000. The building provides for the teaching of students and the carrying on of research work in pathology, physiology and pharmacology.

Quadrangular in shape, the laboratory is two stories high, with a high basement, its dimensions being 337 feet in front by nearly 200 feet in depth.

Along the front are arranged small rooms for research and offices for professors and assistants. Besides the numerous laboratories and research rooms, there are two demonstration and two lecture rooms in the building. The two demonstration rooms each seat 185 student. At the rear of the building are two large lecture rooms, each seating 400 students.

Perfect lighting of all the laboratories has been obtained, the size of the courts and the height of the front building insuring good north light to the laboratories of pharmacy and pharmacodynamics, on the first floor, and to the large laboratories on the second floor devoted to pathology, where microscopic work is to be done—the north front of these rooms facing on the courtyard, being almost wholly of glass and extending higher than the front, so that steady north light will be thrown to the back of the room.

The museum and gross morbid anatomy demonstration rooms are in close proximity to the large class laboratory of pathological histology in the west end of the southern part of the building with the important aim of closely relating the instruction carried on in each. This last laboratory, that of pathological histology, the front of which consists almost entirely of glass, is located so as to face a spacious court to the north, thus insuring excellent and uniform light and admirably adapting it for microscopic work carried on by a large class.

In a similar section of the building, east of the central hall, with similar front arrangements to insure light for microscopic work, are located two smaller laboratories to be employed in the teaching of surgical pathology, neuropathology, and clinical pathological technology, and private rooms for their instructorsc in these branches are arranged to open upon these large laboratories.

When the new medical hall, an anatomical building and auxiliary buildings are put up beside the laboratory, the University of Pennsylvania will possess one of the most extensive systems of buildings devoted to the teaching of medicine in this country or Europe.

DEFIES DEATH IN FIGHT.

Thrilling Deed of Heroism of a British Officer for Which He Is Rewarded with Victoria Cross.

For conspicuous bravery in Samaliland, the king of Great Britain has conferred the coveted Victoria cross on Lieut. Clement Leslie Smith, of the duke of Cornwall's light infantry.

The official announcement was made in the Gazette, and Lieut. Smith is one of three officers "strongly recommended for favorable consideration" by Maj. Gen. C. C. Egerton, commanding the Somaliland field force.

Thrilling indeed was the act that won the cross. Hospital Assistant Rahamat Ali was hit early in the fight with the dervishes at Jidballi, on January 10. Lieut. Smith and Dr. Welland went out to his assistance and endeavored to bring him out of action on a horse. But Ali was killed, and his two brave would-be rescuers were surrounded by the enemy.

Helping the doctor on to a horse, Lieut. Smith turned its head to the lines of safety. Fate was against the two; the beast went down with a crash. A passing mule was caught. There was another attempt to mount; the mule was killed.

Then Dr. Welland was speared, but his dauntless companion stood by him to the end, pouring the contents of his revolver into the surrounding foe.

"I was much astonished to find he had escaped with his life," reported Lieut. Stevens to the major general.

DIES FROM SPIDER'S BITE.

Knoxville (Tenn.) Woman's Body Swells to Twice Its Normal Size and Turns Nearly Black.

Mrs. Laura Wilson, of Knoxville, Tenn., while dressing recently was bitten on the hip by a spider. She summoned medical aid, and, although antidotes and opiates were administered, her sufferings became intense.

Physicians, baffled at the turn the case had taken, continued at her bedside all night. The patient's body began to swell, and when she died the following afternoon it had swollen to almost twice its normal size, and turned nearly black.

Several large black spiders of a poisonous variety were found in the room where Mrs. Wilson was seated when bitten.

rMs. Wilson was in excellent physical condition at the time of the bite.

A Great Philanthropy.

The beef trust, having in mind the fact that much meat is not wholesome in summer, is philanthropically doing its best to keep it off the average man's table.

AUTO CRAZE IS RAMPANT.

Horseless Vehicle Promises to Rule During Coming Season—A Country Woman's Opinion.

This spring evidently bids fair to be pre-eminently an automobile season—and the equine nose is more out of joint than even in the days of the bicycle craze, when all the world went a-wheeling, says the New York Tribune. Despite the changes surrounding this latest sport and the expense attendant upon its enjoyment, the suburban roads fairly swarm with "power" vehicles of every description, and the man or woman who does not automobile either in his own or her own motor car or in that of a friend feels very much out of the running.

It is certainly a pleasant and novel sensation to get into a softly padded, luxurious car at one's own door in the city, on a beautiful spring afternoon, be whirled off 20 miles into the country for afternoon tea at some friend's house and be home again in time to dress comfortably for dinner.

"The automobile fever is delightful in some ways," said a woman who lives all the year round in the country, and who loves to see her friends. "It brings one into such intimate touch with one's acquaintances who own machines. With the telephone and the motor cars one feels that distance is eliminated, but, on the other hand, it has completely spoiled people for coming out to us in the ordinary way. I find that unless my friends get a chance of automobiling out to see me they never come any more. I suppose flying machines will be the next excitement, and I expect, in the near future, when I give a luncheon to my town acquaintances, to see aero-craft of all kinds tethered to my trees, autocars of strange shape waiting on the driveway and not a horse in sight."

Orders Hard to Fill.

We cannot say absolutely "what was the most remarkable order ever given a tradesman," but we know of two which will take a lot of beating. One was for a pint of live fleas, ordered by a well-known sportsman from a still better-known purveyor for the purpose of a wager. This was probably the only order the purveyor ever failed to execute, for the best he could do—and a very creditable best it was—was to supply a gill of the frisky insects. Not long ago a St. Louis firm asked a house in Delaware to supply 100 tons of cats' tails—for what purpose was not stated. This order was "filled" to the last ounce, and as a result nearly 2,000,000 cats had to deplore the loss of their caudal appendages.

Radium in Texas Soil.

Vast quantities of earth containing radium compounds have been discovered in the Llano mineral region, near Austin, Tex.

COULD TELEPHONE TO DOGS

System Adopted on St. Bernard Pass Which Enables Animals to Seek Out Lost Travelers.

A French tourist relates that some time ago he set out to cross St. Bernard pass by himself, and he got caught in the fog near the top. He sat on a rock and waited for one of the dogs to come and attend to him, but in vain, and when the fog cleared away he managed to reach the hospice. On arrival, says the Baltimore Sun, he observed that he thought the dog a rather overrated animal.

"There I was," he said, "for at least six hours and not one came near me."

"But why," exclaimed one of the monks, "why did you not ring us up on the telephone?"

To the astonished tourist it was explained that the whole of the pass is provided with shelters at short distances from each other, all in direct telephonic communication with the hospice. When the bell rings, the monks send off a hound loaded with bread and other comforts. The dog on duty is told what number has rung, and he goes straight to that shelter. This system saves the hounds their old duty of patroling the pass on the chance of a stray traveler being found, and as the pass is for about eight months of the year under snow, this entailed hard and often fruitless labor.

INDIANS AS CUSTOMERS.

More Particular About Their Clothing Than Their Food—Buy Costly Garbs and Cheap Candies.

Mrs. J. I. White is from Porter, I. T., where her husband runs a store. Porter is a brand new town, and is now in the boom state. There are a great many Indians about Porter, and they are the store's best customers.

When Mr. White went to the territory, says the Emporia (Kan.) Gazette, he supposed the Indians would demand as low priced goods as it is possible to sell, but found out that the redskins were not just as he sized them up. The Indians want the sportiest things on the market. They turn up their noses at cheap clothes, and want loud colors and costly garbs. When Christmas came it was natural to suppose that the Indians would also want costly sweets as well as costly clothes, and Mr. White was surprised to find that the Indians passed up the high priced candies and bought the cheapest kind possible. The most they could get for the money was the kind they wanted. The Indians argued that they ate the candy and no one saw it, but with the clothing it was different, as every one saw the clothes they wore. The red man is much more particular about what he puts on his back than what he puts in his stomach.

MADE BY THE JOKESMITHS.

"Did you motor yesterday?" "No; we gasoline-launched."—Cincinnati Commercial-Tribune.

Church—"I see a New York man has discovered a new object in the sky." Flatbush—"Gracious! Can it be the lid?"—Yonkers Statesman.

Madge—"Physical culture is just splendid. I'm taking beauty exercises." Marjorie—"You haven't been taking them long, have you?"—Judge.

Dr. Carver—"Is Jones all right financially?" Dr. Pillsber—"Oh, yes, indeed; why, I should diagnose most anything as appendicitis that Jones had."—Puck.

"Do you think politics is being elevated?" "I don't know whether politics is being elevated or not," answered Senator Sorghum. "But votes are getting higher every year."—Washington Star.

"My little dog bit Dr. Scraggy last summer, and hasn't bitten him since. How do you account for that, professor?" "Well, it seems to me that the doctor may be regarded as an acquired taste."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"Goodness only knows," said the old parson, "I have had a hard time separating the good from the bad." "Excuse me," spoke up the doubtful deacon, "but are you alluding to the congregation or the collection box?"—Chicago Daily News.

"Has he much of a memory?" "Oh, yes, indeed. Why, he can always remember that he has forgotten something that he ought to remember and can't, which is certainly much better than forgetting that you've forgotten something."—Chicago Evening Post.

"We would like to name a cigar after you," said the manufacturer to the prominent citizen. "Have you any objection?" "Well, I would like to smoke one of the cigars first," was the reply. "I the cigars first," was the reply. "I wouldn't care to be identified with any confidence game."—Washington Post.

MUSIC AND DRAMA.

Sarah Bernhardt has finally signed a contract to make a tour of South America.

King Carlos, of Portugal, has conferred the degree of knight of the order of St. Jacques upon Emile A. Bruguiere, a San Francisco composer.

Miss Margaret Parnell Stewart, a young society woman of Bordentown, N. J., has gone on the stage, having made her professional debut in Troy, N. Y., Monday night. Miss Stewart is a granddaughter of Commodore Stewart, who commanded the United States frigate Constitution in the war of 1812, and a cousin of Charles Stewart Parnell, the late Irish parliamentary leader. She is known among her acquaintances as a young woman of much ability.

On April 1 Victorien Sardou, foremost of living dramatists, celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of his advent as a playwright. He called it his golden wedding to the goddess Thespis. Sardou was born September 7, 1831. His successful dramatic works now number over 70. Among those best known to American theater-goers are "Divorcans" (1880), "Fedora" (1882), "La Tosca" (1887), "Mme. Sans Gene" (1892), and "Gismonda" (1894). His two recent successes are "Dante," written for Irving in 1903, and "The Sorceress," for Mme. Bernhardt, the past winter.

OF VARIED INTEREST.

All the Mocha and Java coffee coming to this country is for private orders, says Dr. Wiley, of the department of agriculture, and hardly a pound is sold over store counters.

The United States navy intends to emulate Germany in equipping all warships with miniature skeleton models of themselves, in order that the men may be made acquainted with the hidden part of the ship.

A machine has been invented which is capable of splitting wood two feet long and 18 inches thick. It is run by a three horse-power gasoline engine, and consists of a huge knife which works through the knottiest wood at the rate of 60 strokes a minute.

Notwithstanding the most careful search, the causes of a number of transmissible diseases, both human and animal, still remain unknown. Of the human diseases belonging to this group may be mentioned especially scarlet fever, chickenpox, typhus fever and hydrophobia.

A number of Japanese staff officers have been instructed at the school of military ballooning at Aldershot, England, which is the most important one in the world. Officers are taught to take important observations from great heights, as well as the making of maps and taking photographs from both free and captive balloons.

IN EUROPE AND ASIA.

Before a fire brigade can start for a fire in Berlin the members must all fall in line in military fashion and salute their captain.

The British government always keeps a number of vessels at work sounding and charting the ocean beds to find out where dangers lurk.

Divers in the British navy, before being passed as proficient in their craft, have to be able to work in 12 fathoms of water for an hour, and 20 fathoms for a quarter of an hour.

In France, when a convict is sentenced to death by the guillotine, the day of his execution is not named in his presence, and he knows not when he is to be led forth until within 15 minutes of the fatal moment.

French economists are asserting that when a monopoly becomes injurious it should be bought by the state and managed in the interest of the public. This question has gone so far beyond the theory that M. Rouvier, the minister of finance, has seriously thought of taking in hand the refining of oil.

ARE GIRLS HEALTHIER?

More Boys Born in Western Europe Yet Women Outnumber Men—Possible Explanation.

Since more boys than girls are born in the countries of western Europe, the proportion being from 1,040 to 1,060 boys to every 1,000 girls, how can we account for the fact that there are more women than men in those countries?

To this question M. de Varigny, a French scientist, replies at length in a leading Paris paper. "Since there are more women, although more men are born," he says, "we must conclude that more men die than women, because they are not as healthy. There is no other solution, and, moreover, all the obtainable facts point in the same direction. More boys are born than girls, yet there are almost always more girls than boys. Many persons think that the principal reason why more men die than women is because they lead intemperate lives, but though there may be some truth in this, it cannot be the sole solution of the problem, as the mortality among males is greatest during their early years, before they know what vice or intemperance means. The first two years of life are extremely dangerous in the case of boys, and those among them who are attacked by almost any ailment are less likely to recover than girls of the same age are. Indeed, until he is five years old, the average boy is delicate, and this fact alone explains why the number of women exceeds that of men."

HAD SEEN 42 REVOLUTIONS

Aged Patriarch of San Domingo, Witness of Many Revolts, Is Held in High Esteem.

Thirty years ago, visiting San Domingo in an official capacity, he was taken in hand by a newly appointed minister, who undertook to show him round, writes Henry Lucy, in the Cornhill. Coming to the courtway of a prominent building, the guide pointed to a doorway and remarked, as complacently as if he were indicating the name of a street: "That is where our last emperor was shot."

In the course of his sojourn he came upon an aged man, held in high esteem by the community, because he had been witness of a quite exceptional number of revolutions and lived to tell the tale.

"How many have you seen?" the visitor asked.

"Forty-two," the patriarch modestly replied.

It appears that, when a boy, the old man had seen Louis XVI. and Marie Antoinette carried to the guillotine. Emigrating to San Domingo, the tale of revolutions rapidly ran up till it exceeded 40.

SPAIN'S CRIMINAL PARADISE

Settlement in Zafarina Islands Said to Be a Garden of Eden to Castilian Crooks.

Spain's criminal settlement in the Zafarina islands is said to be quite a paradise of convicts, says the Chicago News. Their liberty is restricted only so far that they must not leave the islands and must return at night to prison unless they obtain leave of absence for the night. At six o'clock in the morning the convicts leave the prison. Some do a little work, but the majority go straight to the various wine shops and hostleries, where they pass the day drinking, singing and occasionally breaking the monotony of life with a little knifing—for each respectable prisoner carries his "faca" (knife) day and night with him. This idyllic state of things appears less strange if one considers that the prison warders—the "capataces"—are the liquor sellers of the islands, and that a good deal of illicit trading is carried on in those places of resort, the prisoners buying revolvers, ammunition, housebreakers' tools and similar articles.

WANTED LAUGH DECORATED

Sarcastic Cheer Directed at Gladstone Brings Unlooked-For Advice from "Grand Old Man."

The sarcastic cheer is very common, and I recall one fatal example of its use, writes Henry Norman, in "The Mother of Parliaments," in Century. Mr. Gladstone was once drawing very remarkable conclusions from some figures—an art in which he was an unapproached master. A member on the other side laughed out a "Hear, hear," ironically. Gladstone stopped instantly, and turned and looked with interest at the interrupter, who assuredly would at that moment have given a good deal to recall his words. Then he turned back to the speaker. "Sir," he said, "the honorable gentleman laughs." For a minute or two he quoted from memory a long string of figures proving the accuracy of what he had previously said. "The next time the honorable member laughs," he continued in honeyed tones, "I would advise him—I would venture to counsel him—to ornament his laugh—to decorate it—with an idea."

Weapons of Old Japan.

When Japan awoke to western civilization she at once studied and adopted its cannon, its military tactics, its conscription and its firearms. The result is marvelous; her arsenals and dockyards are not much behind Woolwich and Portsmouth, and it has been asserted that her army could make a desperate fight against any army in the world. Yet 40 years ago Japanese soldiers, wearing chain and lacquer armor, shouldering muskets which would have been antiquated in England at the time of Edgehill, and having on their heads huge iron masks, were led into battle by a man with a fan.—London Tatler.

The Bee.

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IT WON'T WORK.

Hitherto, national political conventions have met for the purpose of enunciating new principles and policies, made applicable to changed social or political conditions or to reaffirm old ones which have stood the test of experiment and found conducive to national and individual prosperity, and happiness. The platforms which these bodies have heretofore constructed were designed and clearly understood as notice to the candidates nominated that party support should be predicated upon acquiescence in the principles and policies outlined and an assurance that in the event of election every honorable and practicable endeavor would be made to reduce such principles and policies into practice. This is a custom which by unvarying usage and popular demand has gathered the force and sanctity of law. But with one convention and one candidate at least the record has been broken and the time-honored custom outraged and ignored. The Democratic convention in its desperation became the iconoclast and self despoiler. It shattered its own idols and fouled its own nest. While the Republican convention brought forth a platform which was not without its compromises, still it declared itself in unequivocal terms upon all of the leading principles and policies which in its judgment were particularly contributive to the best interests of the American people. Upon the question of finance concerning which, more than that of any other question, the last two campaigns were conducted, its declarations carried no uncertain sound and were consistent with the policy which the party had maintained and sought to perpetuate during its administration. There was no attempt to build a platform to fit any particular man, but one on which any Republican could stand, without stultification, mental reservation or compunction of conscienee.

On the question of disfranchisement, the Republican convention boldly and defiantly threw down the gauntlet and expressed its plain duty in the premises. It declared, without indulging in windy discussion, candied platitudes and hypocritical patronization, that the colored citizen had the indisputable right under the Constitution to the exercise of the elective franchise and that where unconstitutional disfranchisement existed, the requirements of the Constitution would be specifically met by readjusting representation in Congress according to the extent to which the elective franchise is being denied. In the case of the Democratic convention, upon all vital questions there was a machiavellian, not to say puerile and cowardly, attempt to hoodwink the people by delivering a literary and political abortion characterized by negation, volubility and rot. Instead of requiring the man to believe in and adjust himself to the platform, they erected a stand for any man to platform on, whose ambition was vaulting, conscience elastic and whose stomach was capacious and strong enough to swallow the dose. The overmastering desire to get control of the Government was particularly noticeable in the attitude of the South toward the negro question. Here gauzy hypocrisy, evasion, obscuration, falsehood, sectional prostitution and audacious negation vied with each other in the attempt to deceive the colored voters of the North and to abuse common decency and common sense by pretending that Southern sympathy was aroused and Southern innocence injured. Although everybody knows that the South despises the colored people and, notwithstanding that they have pledged themselves not only to disfranchise the colored citizen at the South, but to carry their brazen policy into the North and in every way humiliate the colored people, yet, lest the states of New York, New Jersey and Indiana might be lost to their candidate by openly declared opposition to colored voters in those states, these negrophobists have for the time being, with "bated breath and whispering humbleness" restrained their wrath and say about as follows:

"Dear colored friends and brothers: While we have hitherto been unfortunate in expressing opposition to your best interests and while we have murdered, lynched, burned at the stake, disfranchised, insulted, outraged and humiliated you, while even now our leaders such as Tillman, Vardaman, Carmack, Gorman and other misguided and misinformed persons of like ilk are walking up and down the earth seeking whom (of the colored race) they may devour and madly gesticulating and threatening and defying and misrepresenting; while we have curtailed and denied your civil rights whenever possible as well as declined to offer your children the opportunity to acquire an education higher than the primary grade—yet, dear colored voters, in the light of Christian science we have really done nothing of the kind. Your butchered, burned and lynched brethren were not real men, but only shadows. Disfranchisement is only an animated sneer and for these reasons we deplore the attempt of your enemies, the Republicans to raise the race issue and thereby disturb those truly amicable and truly fraternal relations which now subsist at the South between whites and blacks." Such is the whining, cringing, double-dealing attitude of the South in the hope to secure the election of the Democratic candidate. The hydra-headed dragon of Southern color prejudice and race proscription has sought to hide its hideous form behind a platform of hypocrisy and lies; but the little scheme will not work, at least to the extent of misguiding the intelligent voter. The colored voter will in the coming election display the good sense to sustain the principles of the Republican party and the great body of the men who represent it. And although the colored people can no longer blindly follow men, simply because they profess Republican principles, yet in the knowledge that there are thousands of true and loyal white friends who will sustain the Republican party next fall and contend for the equality of all men before the law, the colored allies will be true to their interests, true to their party and true to that instinct of self-preservation which is at this time being aroused by the fawning sycophancy, duplicity and insincerity now being displayed by our Southern white persecutors. That negro question plank won't work and the Southern sharpers will be hoisted on their own petard.

A FAIR SHOW.

As has already been stated in THE BEE, the results of the administration of school affairs under the new regime have been marked by a general improvement in almost every branch of the system. To just what specific cause or causes this improvement may be traced, it is difficult to determine. It may be due to a wiser and more harmonious executive board, a more practical course of study, better direction, a better corps of teachers or more thorough and harmonious cooperation than obtained under the old regime. There are doubtless wide differences of opinion upon the subject. For our part, we are not quite willing to admit that the same improvement would not have followed under the old regime, when the colored officers and teachers were allowed the entire management of colored schools. On the contrary we believe that even better results would have been obtained if the management of colored schools had been left to colored supervision with a slight change in the personnel of the directing force. Within the past few years larger opportunities have been provided by liberal appropriations requiring increased teaching forces and a high standard of teaching ability. To this add the vigor of administration which always follows a new arrangement and we may in part account for the advancement of which we speak. Moreover, to this we may add the improvement of the home and the helps which naturally accrue from intelligent parents. But whatever else may be the cause, we are not willing to admit that it is due to white supervision. On the contrary we are inclined to think that undue interferences, want of cooperation and close consultation together with high-handed manipulation, have operated to render the system less progressive than would otherwise have been the case. This white supervision is evidently based on the theory that in every case the white teacher is the superior of the colored and that therefore where there are several white and colored teachers engaged in the same department—English, Latin, mathematics, physics, biology or manual training—it followed as a matter of course that a white teacher should be the director. To our mind there is no more unjust or fallacious theory or practice than this. In order to ascertain the one most fitted to direct in a given department a competitive examination should be given and the person making the highest ratings should justly receive the appointment. The absence of such a test leaves the unfair presumption to stand and it therefore operates as a source of irritation to colored teachers and produces a restlessness which must to some extent affect educational results. Moreover, our observation of the school leads us to the conclusion that white supervision as now conducted is productive of harm. For instance, the department of biology is made more important, (if we are to be governed by the salaries of the teachers of the respective departments) than that of physics, notwithstanding the latter is of the greatest importance to the pupil in his or her effort to make respectable headway in the world while the former is of no practical service in that direction. Besides this there is the absence of healthy cooperation even among the teachers in the higher branches, due probably to the foolish notion that by distracting the directing power of the principal they curry favor with the white director. If we are correct in our observations this has created a sort of cabal or junta designed to hamper if not bring into disfavor the principal. Moreover, it has been said that the ratings of teachers and principals have been arbitrarily changed by white directors and that following upon the same, claims to promotion have been seriously affected. If this be true the least that can be said is that it is unfortunate and indicates that a change should be made in the personnel of the directorships or that there be a return to such management which will place the direction of colored schools wholly in the hands of colored officers and teachers. We do not wish to be understood as antagonizing the present regime or in any way reflecting upon the corps of officers and teachers who as a whole are competent and faithful. But we do ask that, if there are untoward interferences, discouragements and manipulations of the character referred to, the colored trustees inquire into the matter and apply the proper remedy.

THE BEE.

It is the intention of the management of THE WASHINGTON BEE to make the paper the leading journal in the United States published in the interest of the people. For nearly twenty years THE BEE has never failed to defend the best interest of the people, irrespective of party or religious creeds. The best evidence of its success is its long existence. It has asked favors from no one. It has not been the toady for political parties; neither classes nor cliques. The steady advance, popularity and improvements are due to the manly stand it has always assumed ever since its existence.

THE BEE shall be free from personal attacks or abuse, but it will at all times attack wrong wherever and whenever found, irrespective of parties or persons. If you want a true and reliable defender, the management respectfully asks to you like it, send your name and send for a sample copy and if subscription to the business office, 1109 I street, northwest. THE BEE is the advacofe of principles, irrespective of parties.

THE BEE is the supporter of men who represent principles, when such principles mean equality before the law, irrespective of political faith.

THE BEE believes in the Christian religion, irrespective of religious creeds.

It doesn't believe in that religion that has been recently advocated by those who believe a negro is not good enough to kneel in prayer by the side of a white man or a white woman.

THE BEE is almost inclined to believe that the Catholic Church will become the best religious friend the negro will be able to find. THE BEE invites correspondence from all classes, irrespective of politics or religious belief.

If you want a wide-awake journal read and subscribe for THE BEE, W. Calvin Chase, Sr., editor, and W. Calvin Chase, Jr., managing editor.

EDITOR SWEENEY.

Our old genial friend Allison Sweeney, formerly editor of the Indianapolis *World* has assumed editor in charge and the business management of the Chicago *Conservative*. Mr. Sweeney is not only a forcible writer but he is an orator. We know him well and have the most profound respect for the man. Mr. Sweeney was man enough to leave the republican ranks of Indiana and support the democratic party and when things didn't go to suit him in that party he like the prodigal son returned him, a wiser and better man no doubt. After having tasted the fruits of the democratic party and everything therein it was he tells his readers of the *Conservator* in his bow, what he intends to do and tells those who haye never supported the democratic party or any of its principles, that they are fools to assert that President Roosevelt will not be elected and men are crazy who advocate a division of the colored vote, now, since Editor Sweeney never went to an insane asylum when he joined the democratic party and told the republican negroes of Indiana that they were fools for remaining in the republican party, THE BEE is of the opinion that it is in bad taste for its distinguished and oratorical editor to condemn others because they have an opinion. At the time Editor Sweeney flopped, THE BEE applauded his manhood and independence and he was not condemned when he played a French trick to hold his job. It has been some years, Brother Sweeney, since we have met, and we are still advocating equality before the law, for the oppressed.

OUR CAPITAL.

The colored people at the National Capital are the greatest in the world for laying plans, inaugurating schemes and making "hot air" and failing in everything they undertake. They can beat the world organizing "tin brigades" on the "humpty dumpty" order. Every once in a while you will read in the paper that the leading colored citizens of Washington propose to establish a bank; or to run a steamboat, or to establish a dry-goods or clothing store. All of these enterprises have failed and the people have been robbed. This people are the easiest people to get money from than any class of people in the United States. They don't seem to care for legitimate enterprises. Any old "fakir" may come along and make these Washington people an easy mark. The intelligent negro seems to be the most easy victim. There are organizations in this city conducted by people who lay no claim to education and are succeeding. The well dressed negro with a "glib tongue" goes wherever he pleases. His ingress and egress into and out of society are easier if he is placarded "Sing-Sing." The first thing this class of individuals will do will be to organize select social functions, which means a bar to the real respectable element in the city. Come to Washington and join some church and it will not be many months before you are placed at the head of some "fake" organization or made deacon or trustee of the church or superintendent of the Sunday school.

COLORED EXCURSIONS.

It is to be regretted that the action of certain colored people who go on excursions down the river has been of such a nature that Commissioner West has been compelled to threaten to revoke the license of the steamer River Queen, the only colored excursion boat on the Potomac. But, whose fault is it? Will the more respectable element of the colored people be compelled to "Jim Crow" themselves before they can be permitted to run decent excursions down the river? Shall the more decent colored population be forced to discriminate against those of their own race? If conditions continue to exist we see no other way to solve the social race problem. The managers of the River Queen are not to blame for the conduct of the noisy and disorderly element. The management of the River Queen must either cut this noisy element out or discontinue their excursions. Judge Scott, of the Police Court, was forced to become disgusted a few mornings ago when two "dusky maidens" were brought before him. The evidence showed that they had gotten into a war of "cuss" words over a colored sport who had been down the river. The affair was so mixed that he was compelled to drive all parties out of court. It is not the whiskey that is sold on the boat that causes these fights, but what is carried on the boat in the the pockets of men and women.

MRS. TERRELL.

We take the following from the correspondence of Ida Husted Harper on the International Congress of Women:

"Triumph of Mrs. Terrell. A most significant feature of the congress has been the reception given to the two addresses of Mrs. Mary Church Terrell, of Washington, D. C., former president of the National Association of Colored Women, and for five years a member of the school board in the District of Columbia. Mrs. Terrell is a graduate of Oberlin and studied a year in Berlin and a year in Paris, so she was able to deliver one speech in excellent German and one in equally good French. This achievement on the part of a colored woman, added to a fine presence and the eloquence of her words, carried the audience by storm and she had to respond three times to the encores before they were satisfied. It was more than a personal tribute, it was a triumph for her race. Mrs. Terrell has been included in all the social courtesies extended to the speakers."

It must be gratifying to all who have a just pride of race, to note the very excellent impression Mrs. Terrell has made abroad. Such achievements as these make the world think better of the race, and at the same time they serve as incentives to the youth.

REGISTER J. W. LYONS.

For political sagacity and fine judgment, Register J. W. Lyons is no doubt one of the best men in the negro race. He is to be congratulated for the manly and successful fight he made in having himself elected a member of the national committee for the state of Georgia.

Mr. Lyons is a safe man. He has good political judgment that can be relied on in directing you in the correct path. The negroes of the country should well consider him when they look for a leader. The late President McKinley and party leaders under his administration had confidence in him.

There are too many Jim Crow cars coming into this city.

Mr. W. J. Bryan was master of the recent Democratic convention.

Prof. Washington has discontinued supporting unworthy newspapers.

A colored sergeant or precinct detective should be demanded by the colored people.

The letter of Prof. N. E. Weatherless, in this week's BEE, fully answers the reply of Mr. Charles R. Douglass that appeared in THE BEE last week.

The attack of the *Mirror* on Prof. Montgomery was uncalled for and should be answered. Certainly Prof. Montgomery will not allow such a libel to pass unnoticed.

ILL FLOCK TO MINER.

MARVELOUS CURES EFFECTED BY A SCOTCHMAN.

His Lowly Home Near Glasgow the Mecca of Halt and Maimed—Is Ignorant of Medicine and His Surgery Causes Surprise.

London has been recently flooded with highly colored reports of marvelous cures effected by William Rae, a Scotch miner, living at Blantyre, a little village near Glasgow.

Special correspondents have written columns telling how the halt were cured and the deformed made straight by an old man whose medical knowledge was limited to a few notions of anatomy obtained by a cursory study of a handbook. Some of them went so far as to suggest that Rae's power was superhuman. His cottage, it is said, presented a remarkable sight daily. Crowds of people, some on crutches, others hobbling along with walking sticks, but all filled with hope of being cured, besieged the former miner, who is devoting 12 hours a day to treating his patients.

One instance of Rae's methods was given by a highly veracious correspondent as follows:

"The patient was a little boy who could not walk here. Said Rae: 'This is a case of a dislocated hip; the doctors call it disease, but it is not.' He made the boy lie down; then suddenly seizing the limb he gave it a jerk. There was a sharp crack, a sharper cry from the boy, and before the latter's mother, who was present, could recover from her astonishment, her child was walking about the room delightedly waving his discarded weighted boot in the air."

Another case termed typical was described as that of a girl who was a hunchback. In this instance the mother was not permitted to be with the child, but a quarter of an hour later the child came out of the cottage "straight as a die" and sobbed out her happiness on her mother's shoulder.

There were dozens of stories such as these detailed at length in the London newspapers. Photographs of Rae have been published, showing him to be a somewhat uncouth-looking man, with a badly trimmed beard and heavy features. His fee never varies. To all alike he charges half a guinea.

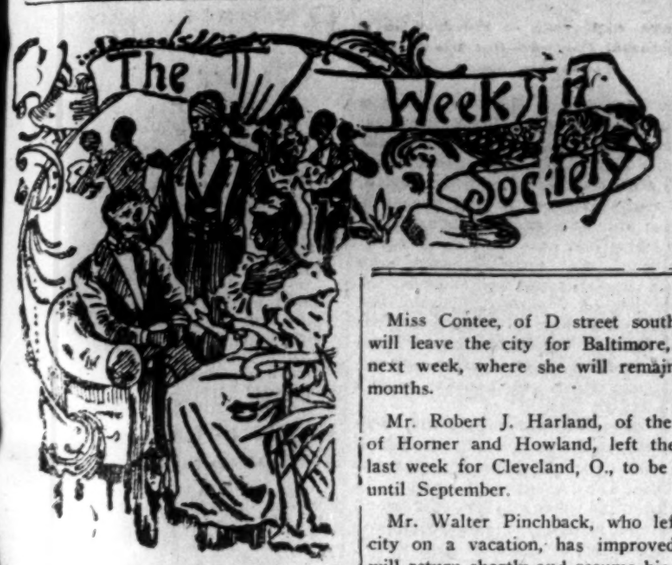
From every part of England and Scotland, if one is to believe the accounts one reads, people have traveled to seek Rae's assistance and pay their half-guineas. Still, Rae is not wealthy, although it appears he has been carrying on his "bloodless surgery" for years.

Rae's doctrine appears to be that bone disease is an invention of the doctors. To him conclusive proof of this is that neither he nor anyone else has ever seen a diseased bone in a living person.

The secret of spinal curvature and every other condition causing deformity or lameness is contained in the single word "Bluid," for Roe's Scotch accent is one of his special charms.

"Where that's wrang," says this pathological oracle, "a' the rest's wrang."

The British Medical Journal, commenting on the affair, says there is nothing of this wondrous talk of the collier surgeon that will surprise those who know how little education has done to dissipate the clouds of ignorance and credulity which darken the public mind. The really interesting point to know would be how so foolish a thing was made a subject of a successful boom.



Miss Helen E. Bell is at Midland, Va.

Dr. Bruce Evens is in Hampton, Va.

Miss Bertie Gray is at Brentwood, Md.

Mr. James L. Matthews is ill with indigestion.

Miss Julia Young is at Silcott Springs, Va.

Mr. William Bowie is to be married quite shortly.

Mrs. Julia Macador is studying domestic science.

Mrs. Emily F. Harper Williams is now at Hampton, Va.

Prof. Grant Lucus and wife will go on their vacation shortly.

Attorney L. M. King will go to Hampton, Va., next week.

Mr. J. F. C. Newsome will visit the World's Fair in August.

Miss Bessie Miller left the city last Sunday for Hampton, Va.

Prof. J. W. Cromwell will visit Hampton, Va., next week.

Miss Alice R. Jackson will take a trip this month to the mountains.

Mr. and Mrs. Lucus entertained Mr. Hatcher on last Wednesday evening.

Attorny A. W. Scott will leave for Boston, Mass., on or about August 15.

Miss Ella Baltimore, of South Washington, is visiting friends in New York.

Prof. J. T. Layton will go to Asbury Park this month, to be gone several weeks.

Mrs. L. V. Smith and daughter Miss Beatrice will go to New York next month.

The Buffalo Social Club gave a delightful excursion last Sunday down the river.

Miss Maria Jordan will leave the city next month for a short stay in the mountains.

Messrs. William Baltimore and Wm. Wells will leave for St. Louis, Mo., very soon.

Miss Harriet Brooks, of Eleventh street, will spend her vacation in St. Louis, Mo.

The appointment of Miss Plummer, of Le Didit Park, is very gratifying to her many friends.

Messrs. S. D. Milton and B. C. Dodson are taking the summer course at Harvard University.

Ex-Recorder H. P. Cheatham, of North Carolina, was in the city last week, looking well.

Miss Jeannette E. Anderson left for Summit Point, W. Va., yesterday to remain until September.

Mrs. John P. Green will leave the city for Cleveland, Ohio, shortly. She will remain away some time.

Mrs. Brooks Turner, of Wheaton, Md., passed through the city Monday en route for Hampton, Va.

Miss Jeneva Campbell and Mr. Dollis Washington, her father, will visit St. Louis, Mo., this month.

Miss Emma McGinnis will go to Hampton, Va. She will be joined by her sister, Mrs. Geo. H. Lee.

Miss Ada Jenkins and Mrs. Judson Malvin of the Recorder of Deeds Office will go to Atlantic City next month.

Prof. Atkinson, of Columbia, S. C., has been visiting in this city and was the guest of Prof. J. D. Baltimore.

Mrs. Harriet Baily, who has been living in New York, was brought home to her mother last week dangerously ill.

Mr. Robert M. Harris, of 1337 V street northwest, has been appointed in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

Mrs. Henry Lacy and her daughter, Mrs. Philip H. Butler, left the city Tuesday to spend a month at Opequon, Va.

Mrs. S. E. Lacy, accompanied by her children, left the c tiylast week for Midland, Va., where they will spend a month.

Mrs. M. Harvey Clinkscales has resigned as organist of John Wesley A. M. E. Z. Church, to take effect July 19, 1904.

Miss Contee, of D street southwest, will leave the city for Baltimore, Md., next week, where she will remain two months.

Mr. Robert J. Harland, of the firm of Horner and Howland, left the city last week for Cleveland, O., to be away until September.

Mr. Walter Pinchback, who left the city on a vacation, has improved and will return shortly and resume his work in the record office.

Miss Annie V. Throstwarting, of Summit Point, W. Va., who has been visiting friends in this city returned to her home last Monday.

Invitations are out for another select excursion for July 23d. The committee is Messrs. James C. Wright, James A. Cobb, Arthur S. May and W. A. Joiner.

Ex-Governor P. B. S. Pinchback, who has been suffering with the rheumatism, is able to be out again. His illness prevented him from attending the late Chicago Convention.

Don't fail to purchase your tickets for the excursion of the Mason's, Wednesday, August 3rd. Commander R. D. Goodman is master of ceremonies. All may expect good order and an enjoyable time.

The second family select excursion has been announced for Thursday, July 19th, under the auspices of Major C. A. Fleetwood, Jerome A. Johnson, Geo. Tumer, John L. Hickman and Eugene Brooks.

Messrs. Benjamin Scott, cotton grader at Wilmington, N. C., and Arthur Scott, a student at Biddle University, brothers of Attorney A. W. Scott, were in the city this week, guests of their brother.

Mr. Frank Payne, brother of Mrs. Rebecca Hatcher, and uncle of Mrs. Fannie Mitchel, formerly of this city, now of Denver, Col., is in the city, the guest of Mr. W. P. Mitchel and wife, of 1335 V street northwest.

Recorder John C. Dancey, who has taken such an active part in the church is one of Rev. Corrother's able assistants. Mr. Dancey has done excellent work for the building-up of Galbrath ever since he has been in this city.

Rev. S. S. Corrothers, of Galbrath Church, preached an able sermon last Sunday, morning. The church was packed from door to pulpit. There were fully five hundred people present. Without an exception Rev. Corrothers has been more successful at this church than any other pastor stationed at this church.

Mr. W. Calvin Chase will leave the city for Boston, Mass., about the middle of August. He will deliver an address in Boston on the evening of August 19th. His subject will be "Our Present Leadership." He will visit Methuen, where he attended school when a boy. He will deliver an address at this historic place.

Dr. Sumner Warmley, who delivered such a fine address before the National Dental Association, is a native Washingtonian and a young man of ability. He comes from one of the leading and most influential families in this city. He is a graduate of the Howard University Dental School, and by industry he has made himself one of the leading dental surgeons in Washington.

Thursday evening, July 7, at a meeting of the vestry of St. Luke's P. E. Church, Rev. Owen M. Waller, tendered his resignation as rector of the congregation, to take effect October 1. The resignation was accepted. It is learned that Rev. Waller will retire from the active ministry, and enter the practice of medicine in Brooklyn, N. Y. He has already passed the medical board of New York State, and is therefore eligiblt to practice medicine in that state. Rev. Waller's many friends wish him large success in his new field of activity.

NOTES FROM ASBURY PARK.

Washington is well represented at this well-known and popular summer resort. The many new amusements and inducements offered the patrons of this place make it more inviting each season, and thousands have already accepted the invitation to join the gay throng which fills the city. Daily thousands can be seen enjoying the refreshing sea breezes on the board walk, or else enjoying the cooling and grateful embraces of the briney ocean.

Among the well-known Washingtonians here for the season are: Mr. J. E. Edwards, who has resumed for the 20th season the position of head-waiter at the Hotel Brunswick, one of the largest and best-known hotels on the Atlantic Coast. Mr. W. D. Lee, who is well known both in Washington and in Asbury Park, is second head-waiter. Mr. R. H. Grinnell, the popular secretary at this hotel, is again at his old place. Other well-known and reliable men at their old post are John W. Ghee, Frank Briscoe, Geo. Crocket, J. Rhone, Wm. Hawkins and J. Tyler; also Orick Jackson.

Mr. Wm. F. Tolson has resumed his position as chef for the sixth season, associated with him are Samuel Carroll, C. F. Blackston and Wm. Devoe. Mr. Nelson Lonesour has returned to his old position as porter, this being his 20th season at this well-known hotel.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Overton, Mrs. J. Forrester and Mrs. Randolph Berkley, well-known residents of Washington, are here for the summer.

"The Bee" can be secured from agent H. Addison J. Ley, Metropolitan Hotel, West Asbury, also Cosmopolitan Barber Shop, 111 Bond street.

GALBRAITH NOTES.

Galbraith is stirred as she has never been before. The young members, as well as the older ones, are greatly interested and enthused over the plans for the third year's work. A mass meeting of the members and friends of Galbraith Church was held Monday night. The interest and enthusiasm manifested by all present, especially the male portion of the church, greatly encouraged their pastor, Rev. S. L. Corrothers, who has been returned to them for the third term.

The main address was made by Hon. John C. Dancy. There is every prospect of a brilliant and prosperous year, as every one connected with the church seems interested in the work to be accomplished.

Dr. Corrothers began a series of sermons Sunday morning on "The Need of a Reformation." He will deliver the second of the series Sunday morning, July 17.

Every organization in the church is in the finest working order. Among the young men who show great interest for the work are David Bowie, Frank Wells, Stewart Lewis, Hoffman Bolton, Benj. Williams, Albert Spriggs, Frank Spriggs, Thomas Hawkins, Wm. Anderson, Chas. Neal, and many others.

The stewardesses of the church held their annual election of officers Friday, July 8. The following officers were elected: Mrs. Mamie Tapscott, president; Mrs. Engenia Dorsey, vice president; Miss Grace Addison, recording secretary; Miss Martha Liggons, financial secretary; Mrs. Alice Lyons, treasurer; Mrs. Mary Shaw, chaplain. The plan of work for the year, presented by the President, was heeerfully received and adopted by the members. After the meeting adjourned a grand repass was served by Mrs. Anna Chase, one of the members of the board.

CURBSTONE CHIT AND CHAT.

The News of the City Dished Up for The Bee Readers.

PERSONAL POINTS POINTEDLY PUT.

Home News and Events Transpired Since our Last Issue—Other Matters Worthy of Careful Consideration.

That the demoralized and prejudicial newspapers of the country try by every means to convince the general public that the negro is ignorant and superstitious and beyond redemption, makes it imperative for the negro to support the colored press of America.

Bro. H. M. Armstead and S. Nickles, of Social Lodge No. 1, Masonics, of this city, were buried recently.

At a special session of the Grand Orient of North America (under the obedience of Spain) Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite Masons by vote decided to recognize the colored Masons of the United States at this session. The Ill. W. H. J. Malvin, 33d degree, D. C., was appointed as its Grand Representative and the Ill. Jos. L. H. Smith, 33d degree, M. D., of Baltimore, Md., Member Adhonorum-Advitam of the G. O.

The Organ Club of the Second Baptist Church, Rev. W. B. Johnson, D. D., LL. D., gave a grand family excursion to Glymont July 6.

Morning Star Lodge, No. 40, Improved Order of Elks last Sunday visited the members of the Lodge at Bladensburg and in company with the same made a trip to Lakewood, above Laurel, Md., to assist the Lodge there in the laying of a cornerstone. This Order promises to become quite popular among the people.

The Blue Lodges, under the obedience of the M. W. G. Lodge, No. 1, F. A. A. M., incorporated in and for the District of Columbia, will give their first grand union excursion. For particulars, etc., see bills in hands of the members. Also watch The Bee.

The Baltic, the new steamer of the White Star Line, is the largest vessel afloat.

Dan Emmet, the old-time minstrel who wrote Dixie, died recently at the age of 89 years.

The Seven Stars Inn at Manchester, England, has been licensed for 500 years.

America buys $500,000 worth of licorice root from Smyrna annually, which is used in chewing tobacco.

The houses of the Japanese are constructed with a view of protection in case of an earthquake. The house is light and flat and never by any chance more than two stories.

The first mention of shaving is in Genesis xli-14, when Joseph shaved himself before setting forth to visit King Pharaoh.

The Potato King of Kansas is Junius G. Groves, of Edwardsville. He is a colored man and is worth $100,000. He made his wealth raising potatoes.

A Japanese actor named Kawakami once played at St. Petersburg and was much admired by the Czar, who gave him a gold watch with the Imperial portrait on it. The watch was stolen by a Jap thief, who when he saw the picture returned it to the actor. A journalist in Japan commenting upon it says that even a pickpocket has no use for anything that is Russian.

The Ill. A. H. T. Walker, 33d degree, Grand Secretary of F. A. A. Masons for the District of Columbia, is one of our energetic and rising young business men of the District of Columbia, and a man of marked intelligence.

Ill. Daniel Williams, of Truck B, N. H. Avenue and H street, northwest, is one of our prominent colored firemen of the District of Columbia, and is a very prominent member of the Masonic Fraternity. Thrice P. G. M. of the Lodge of Perfection, 14th degree A. A. S. R. (S. and W. J.).

Patron—Wun Lung, is it true that many of the Japanese have become Christians?

Wun Lung—Me sabe thattee so. See how they fightee. Knockee stuffee out of Russians.

The Democrats of N. C. State Convention, by a majority vote refused to recommend a division of the school fund according to the taxes as paid by the race.

More than a dozen of the most prominent and intelligent colored citizens of Montgomery, Ala., have been summoned by the sheriff for service in the Circuit Court Jury, a thing that has not occurred in twenty years.

Mrs. Mary Thompson, who killed John Irwin, white, was taken from jail at Lebanon, Ky., and hanged to a tree. She weighed 255 lbs. and the rope broke. As she ran away the mob fired and she fell fatally wounded. (The way they do in the Sunny South).

Women employed by the police department are now doing detective work in the Tenderloin of New York.

In the English system of numeration a billion is a million of millions, a trillion a million of billions. The French system, which is followed by the United States, a thousand millions is a billion, and so on.

There are seven special schools of industrial pursuits in Saxony where young men are trained to become skilful locksmiths and blacksmiths.

Wesleyan Female College, of Macon, Ga., is the oldest college for colored women in the world.

The Odd Fellows of Grand Rapids, Mich., will hold a grand reunion Aug. 1, 1904.

On March 4, 1906, 85,000 red men in the Indian Territory will give up

Continued on Last Page.

NOT in the TRUST

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MANY BOUNDARY CHANGES.

A Recent Government Report Shows Additions to Our Domain Through Treaties.

The government geological survey has issued a third edition of a report on the boundaries of the United States and of the various states and territories, with an outline of the history of all important additions and other changes of territory. It shows how the national boundaries have been affected by the provisional treaty of the United States with Great Britain in 1782, by the treaty with Spain in 1798, by the definitive treaty with Great Britain in 1783, by the treaty of London in 1794, by the treaty of Ghent in 1814, by the treaty with Great Britain in 1842, and by the Webster-Ashburton treaty with Great Britain in 1846. A historical review is given of the changes that have occurred in the public domain. A detailed account is also presented of the way in which the present boundary lines of the various states and territories have been developed.

Boy's Peculiar Injuries.

Lee Haussmann, the four-year-old son of Charles Haussmann, of Pottsville, Pa., had his collar-bone broken and shoulder dislocated while being lifted on a trolley car by the conductor. The accident occurred when the conduetor put his hands under the boy's arms and lifted him up. Surgeons are much puzzled over the case.

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TALK ON MANCHURIA.

HISTORY OF THE COUNTRY IS ONE OF RAPID GROWTH.

Now, However, the Hardy Courage of the Past Has Degenerated Into Lazy Parasitism and Lack of Patriotism.

New York Special.

The most interesting article in the July Century is one on "Manchuria," from the pen of James W. Davidson. From it we learn that Manchuria, though a part of China, is considered distinct from the empire proper in much the same way that Americans regard Alaska, though there is no similarity in their respective positions with regard to administration. Three or four centuries ago the southern part of what is now known as Manchuria was occupied by Koreans and was a portion of their territory. It is not known how far north their rule extended, but there are traces of Korean architecture as far as Liaoyang, which is 120 miles from the present Korean boundaries. At this early period the Manchu element consisted of a few powerful tribes, who, though of the same general Mongolian stock, possessed many ethnological points sufficient to distinguish them from the great Chinese race which occupied China proper. The roving life in a wild country where young braves thought it no extraordinary achievement to kill with bow and arrow, single handed, the fierce northern tiger, developed the Manchu into a hardy, fearless warrior, with a love for courageous deeds.

The history of the Manchus is one of continued and rapid growth. From a small tribe their influence spread over the great plains of western Manchuria until they became a force which even great China deemed it advisable to conciliate. Their ambitions knew no limit, and early in the sixteenth century they began an invasion of China. A century later, by methods which at times gave evidence of the most crafty and skillful diplomacy, and again were those of a most cruel

A MANCHURIAN COLONEL.
(He Is Quite a Fighter, Although Not Much to Look Upon.)

tyrant, the greatest empire that the world has known was acquired by a race of half savage nomads.

As the home of the Manchu dynasty, Manchuria, in the eyes of the emperor, deserved honored treatment, and the followers of the standard—there was scarcely a Manchu who had not seen service—were specially cared for. It was declared by special decree that all Manchus for time unending should belong to one of the eight banner corps and receive a small monthly stipend. The great home country should remain the exclusive property of all Manchus, and Chinese were forbidden to hold land in it. The Koreans had now been driven to the south, and Manchuria extended virtually to the banks of the Yalu on the south and to the sea on the east.

The Manchu policy, which, in its conception, provided for the continuance and development of a great race of pure Manchus, who would always be at the beck and call of the Manchu dynasty and would be a safeguard against the restoration of Chinese rule, brought on results quite the reverse of those desired. The Manchu found his small wage sufficient at first to provide food, and there was no longer the necessity to live the arduous life of a hunter or herdsman. In a generation or two the race had degenerated into a lazy band of parasites who, in the absence of a strenuous life, had lost all the cunning and the warlike skill which had brought to them a great empire. They maintained a reputation for fierceness, however, and at the time of the late war with Japan it was predicted that the Japanese would find a match in the Manchu cavalry. The first engagement between the two dispelled forever this illusion.

Has Third Set of Teeth.

Sixty-year-old Miss Maria Williamson, of Owingsville, Ky., is attracting much attention because of a third set of teeth she is cutting. Two teeth have already made their appearance. She lost her second set of teeth several years ago and has since used false ones. Recently on adjusting the plate she found that the new teeth interfered with the plate. Her grandfather, who died many years ago, cut a third set of teeth after he had passed his sixtieth year, and it is said that other members of the family had similar experiences.

Electric Boots for Brokers.

Electric boots are worn by six members of the London Stock Exchange. Each man goes to business every day with a piece of copper in one boot and a piece of zinc in the other. The idea is that if a man is always standing on the two, a little electricity will pass through his continually, with beneficial results to his health.

WILL SUBJUGATE HERERROS.

Campaign Against Savages in German South Africa Entrusted to Gen. von Trotha.

Berlin (Germany) Special.

Lieut. Gen. von Trotha, commander of the Sixteenth infantry division of the German army, has just sailed for German South Africa to take charge of the campaign against the kaiser's rebellious subjects—the Hereros. These warlike natives, 50,000 strong, have provided the kaiser's crack army with the toughest military nut it has been called upon to crack since the war with France, and after six months of blundering by leaders of lower rank, the emperor decided to send an offi-

LIEUT. GEN. VON TROTHA.
(Commander of the Imperial German Troops in South Africa.)

cer from the general staff to the scene of action. Gen. von Trotha, who enjoys a fine reputation as an organizer and tactician, is taking with him reenforcements of 1,500 men and horses, and he will assume the active command of the colonial army late in June.

The new commander-in-chief is 56 years old. From 1894 to 1897 he commanded the kaiser's colonial forces in East Africa, and in 1900 he accompanied Count von Waldersee to China with the rank of major general.

Problems that will tax Gen. von Trotha's abilities to the fullest await him in West Africa. The Hereros have proved a crafty and stubborn foe. In the serious engagements that have so far taken place they have succeeded in defeating the kaiser's troops signally. Their resistance has, indeed, become so stanch that the Germans have practically declared a truce, pending the arrival of reenforcements from home. Armed with the Mauser rifles and ammunition supplied to them by German settlers in peaceful days, the Hereros have shown that they are stratgists as well. On two occasions they have decisively outwitted their crack antagonists, killing and wounding more than 100 officers and men. There is considerable mystery about the result of one fight, and the whereabouts of a machine gun, with which the natives are believed to have got away. The Hereros, like the Boers, are all mounted, understand the art of fighting behind cover, and seem to have mapped out a comprehensive guerrilla campaign.

NEW WOMAN'S CLUB HOUSE

It Will Be Located in Chicago and Become a Center of Cosmopolitan Activity.

Chicago Special.

Although one of the youngest organizations of its kind in the city, the West End Woman's Club has the distinction of being the first in Chicago to erect a building for its own use. The club has recently broken ground for the construction of a beautiful home to be erected on the northeast corner of Ashland boulevard and West Monroe street, 47x153 feet. The

WEST END CLUB HOUSE.
(To Be Erected by the West End Woman's Club of Chicago.)

building when completed will cost about $20,000.

It will be of three floors, in old colonial style, with red bricks laid in black mortar with trimmings of white stone and green blinds. The basement floor will contain steward's apartments, a gentlemen's lounging room, a dining room with a seating capacity of 400, and cloak, toilet and check rooms. The first floor will contain a large assembly room with seating capacity for 500. At the end of the room will be a stage, perfect in acoustics. There will also be a reception room, office, large parlor,, check room and service rooms on this floor. The second floor has four large committee rooms, as well as a large service room. The interior is to be in the colonial finish and woodwork in white enamel.

The membership of the club is over 300 and the work includes philanthropic, educational and municipal study. The club has at present over $10,000 in the treasury and it is expected that the full amount will be raised before the completion of the building.

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Ladies' 14k, Solid Gold Watches, $20; sold elsewhere; $25.
Ladies' Solid Gold Rings, $1, $1.50, $2.50 and $3.50; worth twice the price
Ladies' Genuine Diamond Rings, $5 up too $100; all of them gems.
Ladies' Solid Gold Lorgnee Chaines, $7 up too $16; all the latest styles.
Ladies' Solid Gold Brooches. $2.50 up too $25.
Gents' Solid Gold Dumb bell Sleeve buttons, $3.50; a useful present.
Gents' 14k. Gold-filled Chains, $2.00 warranted for five years' wear.
Gents' Diamond Sleeve Butons, $5 up; a little gem in each button
Gent's Diamond Studs, $7.50 up.
Gents' Solid Gold Rings, with genuine stones, from $4 up.
Solid Silver Thimbles, 25c.
Solid Silver Teaspoons, from $4 00 hal dozen up.
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MANY ALIENS ARE CRIMINALS

Report of Commissioner General of Immigration Shows Alarming Condition of Affairs.

Mr. F. F. Sargent, commissioner general of immigration, has made public the first installment of his report on the number of alien criminals found in the penal institutions of the country. In Pennsylvania there are 5,601 aliens in the penal institutions of the state, 3,824 males and 1,777 females.

In 11 states, including New England, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware and Maryland, there are 28,135 aliens in the public institutions, penal and charitable, and 384 are serving sentences for murder. The Irish lead in New England, and of murderers 50 per cent. are Italians and 20 per cent. are Slavs.

In Pennsylvania these alien criminals and paupers numbered 1,772 Slavs, 1,718 Irish, 1,078 Germans, 673 Italians, 423 English, 133 Scandinavians, 84 Scotch, 64 French, 45 Welsh and 111 all other races.

Mr. Sargent believes that an investigation will show a large proportion of aliens in the penal and charitable institutions of the whole country, and these figures will be a convincing argument in favor of more stringent regulations governing immigration.

MARRY TO WIN A WAGER.

St. Paul Young Folks Elope to Chicago and Earn Bet of Ten Dollars.

W.T. Johnson and Miss Violet J. Wilson, of St. Paul, were secretly married recently, and the young couple has won a wager of ten dollars. The wedding was the culmination of a romance begun over the telephone wires less than a year before.

Young Johnson is bookkeeper in his father's establishment and used the telephone often. Miss Violet Wilson was an operator at the central office of the Northwestern Telephone company, and answered his calls. Intermittent conversation soon ripened into a close and thoroughly sympathetic, though impersonal, friendship.

Johnson and Miss Wilson recently were discussing hopes and possibilities with a young couple, close friends, and also devoted to each other. A wager was made as to which couple would be married first and Johnson and Miss Wilson decided to steal a march on their friends. Johnson's father received the following telegram from his son in Chicago: "Eloping couple arrived in Chicago O. K. Have your forgiveness ready when we return. Regards from Mrs. Johnson."

NO "DAY OFF" FOR A JUDGE.

Barristers in Great Britain Can Apply for Injunctions at Any Time and Place.

Illustrating the proposition that a judge never puts aside his judgeship, the Westminster Gazette has the following:

"Yesterday Mr. Justice Bucknill was surprised on the links by a barrister who presented an urgent request for a certain injunction. His lordship suspended his game, and after due consideration of the facts made the order, which was at once telegraphed to Cardiff, and no doubt took effect the same afternoon.

"On another occasion a barrister on a similar quest is rumored to have found his quarry bathing at Brighton. With a commendable devotion to his client's interests, he hired the next bathing machine and rapidly joined the judge in the water. The judge's surprise at being suddenly accosted in the well-known formula, 'I have an application to make, my lord, in a very urgent matter,' may be imagined. The law sometimes atones for its proverbial delay by these lightning injunctions."

FORT SCHLOSSER.

Old Stone Chimney Stands as a Reminder That English Once Held City of Detroit.

As we enter the suburbs of Niagara Falls, writes Eben P. Dorr, in Four-Track News, on the left, now nestling amongst huge brick factories, is the picturesque stone chimney known as "Fort Schlosser." This old stack, which has been spared in the march of improvements, has weathered many seasons since its capacious flue drew the sparks from Joncaire's hearth in the days of the French occupation. Standing at the head of the old portage around the falls, the Joncaire house was a landmark of importance in the early settlement of the frontier. Several buildings have been located here. The chimney, of substantial limestone masonry, remains a mute witness of the onward sweep of civilization, and the vast changes of two centuries in the environment of the cataract. The English, in 1760, erected a stockade here, and named it "Fort Schlosser," in honor of the officer in command.

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DREAM OF THE MINER.

Always Expecting to Stumble on a Colossal Fortune—But His Best Finds Are Small.

The first men in the mines were a sort of madmen, writes Joaquin Miller, in the Sunset Magazine. Like Cortes and his men, they expected every day, every hour, to come upon untold wealth. Men really expected to find houses of gold, or at least nuggets as big as barns. I remember that I always, day after day, year after year, expected, some time and in some strange and sudden way, to stumble on a colossal fortune. Yet if I should receive 25 cents a day for what work I did in the mines there would to-day be quite a balance to my credit, and a hundred thousand miners could say as much.

No, the mines never paid the men who worked them greatly, whether in this rich camp or elsewhere. But the gold that was dug out contributed to the wealth of the world and carried it on and up, so that no one should now complain. The great big lumps of gold, however, were never found. You can search the gold history of all Australia through and through, as well as California, and be surprised to learn that there was never yet a single lump or nugget of gold found too heavy to be handled by even a woman. Many nuggets were found, it is true, that were very promising in weight and size, but that was all. Yet they were like alluring beacon lights, and every new nugget, or new and rich deposit of dust, only excited men the more. So, like the gold-hunting Spaniards, they pierced every mountain pass, every canyon and burrowed in the bed of every accessible river on the western slope before they had been here a year. It is a notable fact that all the placer mines in California were found during the first three months.

VALUE OF A GOOD YAWN.

Medical Men Declare It Relaxes Tense Nerves and Contracted Muscles —Rests the Whole Body.

Yawning is not at all times an indication of a feeling of laziness. More frequently it is an evidence that certain muscles have been overstrained and require rest. Medical men aver that a yawn is nature's demand for rest. Some people think they only yawn because they are sleepy. But this is not so. You yawn because you are tired. You may be sleepy, also, but that is not the real cause of your yawning. You are sleepy because you are tired, and you yawn because you are tired.

Whenever you feel like yawning yawn. Don't try to suppress it because you think it is impolite. Put your hand over your mouth, if you want to, but let the yawn come. And if you are where you can stretch at the same time that you yawn, just stretch and yawn. This is nature's way of stretching and relaxing the muscles.

Don't be afraid to open your mouth wide and yawn and stretch whenever you feel like it. Indeed, if you are very tired, but do not feel like yawning, there is nothing that will rest you so quickly as to sit on a straight-backed chair, and, lifting the feet from the floor, push them out in front of you as far as possible, stretch the arms, put the head back, open the mouth wide, and make yourself yawn.

Those tense nerves will relax, the contracted muscles will stretch, and the whole body will be rested. Do this two or three times when you are tired, and see what it will do for you.

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*8.00 p.m. Coaches to Philadelphia.
*11.30 p.m. Sleepers.
*3.00 a.m. Sleepers.
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Sundays, 3.00, 7.00, 7.20, 8.35, 9.00, 11 a.m., 1.00, 1.15, 3.00, 3.30, 5.00, 5.30, 6.30, 8.00, 11.40, 11.35 p. m.

WESTWARD.

Leave Washington, from station corner of New Jersey avenue and C st.
CHICAGO AND NORTHWEST, *1.20 a.m., 7.30, p. m.
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PITTSBURG AND CLEVELAND *11.00 a.m. *9.150. m., and 12 40 night.
COLUMBUS *7 30 p. m.
WHEELING, *10.05 a.m., *7.30 p.m.
WINCHESTER *8.35 a. m., †4.05, †5.00 p.m.
ANNAPOLIS, week days, 8.00, 9.30 a.m. 12.00 noon, 4.00, 6.00 p.m. Sundays, 8.35 a.m., 5.30 p.m.
FREDERICK, *8.35, §9.15, §10.05, †11.00, a. m., §1. 5 †4.05 †5.30 p.m.
HAGERSTOWN, †10.05 a. m. and †5.00 p.m.
BOYD and way points, *8.35, §9.15 a. m., §1.15 †5.00, †5.30, §10.15, †11.30, p. m.
GAITHERSBURG and way points, *8.35, §9.15 a. m., †12.50, §1.15, †3.30, †5.00, *5.30, †6.30, §7.35 §10.15, †11.30 p. m.
WASHINGTON JUNCTION and way points, *8.35, §9.15, a. m., §1.15, †5.00., †5.30, p. m.

* Daily. †Except Sunday §Sunday only

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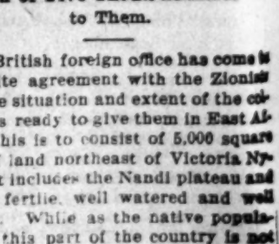

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BIG TRACT FOR ZIONISTS.

British Foreign Office Makes Concession of Five Thousand Acres to Them.

The British foreign office has come to a definite agreement with the Zionists as to the situation and extent of the colony it is ready to give them in East Africa. This is to consist of 5,000 square miles of land northeast of Victoria Nyanza. It includes the Nandi plateau and is very fertile, well watered and well forested. While as the native population in this part of the country is not large, a positive source of trouble will be avoided.

An important point in the concession is that the land is only five miles distant from the Uganda railway and a thirty hours' railway journey from the coast. If necessary it is possible the foreign office may hereafter extend the concession still further, so as to give the Zionist colony a port on the Victoria Nyanza.

There will be no Zionist congress, but in its stead the Greater Action committee has just met at Vienna and indorsed the sending of a committee to inquire into the suitability of the site for Hebrew colonization. This committee will start in June.

Sacrifices Fortune to Wed.

Jack Rawlinson, a rich young New Yorker who went to Wyoming to enjoy cowboy life and has been working on a large stock ranch for some time, has created a sensation at Hartville, by marrying Miss Jessie Everett, a Detroit girl, who went there for the benefit of her mother's health. She is but 17 years old, and will lose her right to her grandmother's fortune of $700,000 by marrying Rawlinson, who is only 18, against her mother's wishes. He, however, has a fortune in his own right.

By MISS MAY CLEMATIS.

Some girls are too fresh.

Do not go alone on excursions.

Every girl should protect herself.

Do not express too much anxiety.

Do not expect to please everybody.

Courtship is of short duration now.

Never introduce yourself to a male.

Do not imagine that you are pretty.

It is in bad taste to admire yourself.

Artifice is like fresh cake it will get stale.

Independence in a girl wi' emand respect.

S. T. You must be able to protect yourself.

Be slow to speak but quick to comprehend.

Self pride will after lead to ridicule and disgust.

When your conscience is right, you need not fear.

Always be on time when you intend to attend church.

What will please some people will not satisfy others.

The honeymoon lasts three days on- and hardly that.

D. T. Dresses have been quite pretty this summer.

Do your duty and nothing more can be expected of you,

Everything that becomes other people may not become you.

He will not respect you, neither should you ask to be introduced.

Familiarity should not be tolerated, it will cause you to be disrespected.

Nellie. Deception is very often prevalent in a fickled minded girl,

Norah. Do not be selfish. It is in bad taste to impose upon a true friend.

Paint on the face is vulgar. It readily demonstrates the character of the woman.

No lady will allow a man to walk with her with a cigar or cigarette in his mouth.

Miss E, You should not doubt when you see evidences and of affections and of fidelity.

Be what you are and do not ever attempt to make of yourself something else.

Your good senses will teach you whether you are respected by your male escort.

Always keep one thing in view and that is always keep the gossipers tongue quiet.

A good house wife knows how to manage a house and what will please her husband.

Miss O. Do not believe everything that is said to you. It is well to weigh well, everything.

Sadie. Do not imagine that your place cannot be filled by another. Girls are often of this opiuion.

Bessie. Be contented and you will succeed. There are times in ones life that acts become be uglesome.

Miss R. M. Flashy dressing will become some people but what ones thouhgts are is another question.

Etta. Friendship can be alianated by coolness and indifference. Some people cannot appreciate true friendship.

Miss T. M. You cannot expect to hold your friends by deception. This suggestion was given to you some time ago.

Ida. How can you expect to demand respect if you do not conduct yourself properly. You ask for advice. Be wise and let your actions and conduct show what you are.

I. M. All work is honorable, and you should never be to proud to do honorable work. Protect your honor no matter where you may be or what you may be doing.

Miss M. You doubt yourself, hence you cannot trust others. You must have confidence in some body. Never come to a conclusion until you are thoroughly convinced, Do not suspicion a friend without cause.

J. A. Take life as you find it. It is what you make it any way. There are people who believe that goodness is in excessive praying. Many hypocrites pray with no meaning or sincerity.

Izzie. Be thoroughly convinced that you have selected the proper person before you give the final yes. It is a life time companionship. Divorces are numerous. Do not marry for the name. If your condition is to be improved and your companion the proper person, marry.

L. E. You are going away for the summer. You want to know what is the best to do. It is better for you to go to some quiet country place and rest up.

MENACED BY RUSSIA.

WHAT WAR IN FAR EAST MEANS TO SCANDINAVIA.

Sweden and Norway Must Be Prepared for Muscovite Invasion—Some Kind Words for the Brave Japs.

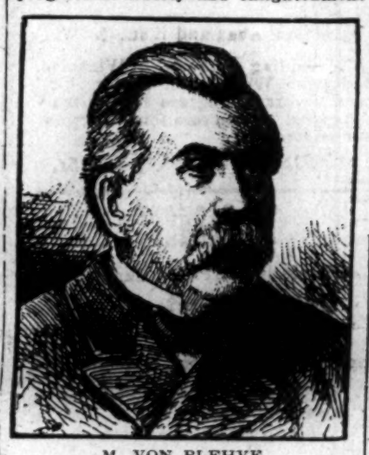
Stockholm (Sweden) Special.

No matter how the present Russo-Japanese war may end, the Scandinavian countries must be prepared for all possible eventualities. This is the editorial counsel of Varia, the illustrated monthly of Stockholm. Swedes and Norwegians have been much exercised over the oppression of Finland. Says the Varia, in commenting on the increase in the term of military service in Sweden:

"Knowing only too well the unappeasable land-hunger of the Muscovite, the Swedish government has arranged for extensive mobilization, in order to assure the readiness of the army. One of the most important points, from a strategic view, is occupied by the Island of Gothland, situated in the midst of the Baltic, rightly known as 'the eye of the Baltic.' This island is now heavily fortified and garrisoned." Sweden must take still further measures to insure her safety, says this magazine, which is pleased that the harbors of Stockholm and other Swedish cities have been mined and garrisoned.

The Scandinavian press in general fears to give utterance to any convictions that might incur the hostility of Russia, but the Varia, in a rather unusual article, speaks out boldly about the war in the far east. The interests and sympathies of the European nations, it says, are more evenly divided than the rest of the world imagines.

"Those powers that desire the advance of culture, liberty and progress, as England (and America), sympathize with Japan, while those nations that stand for militarism, despotism and the repression of the rights and privileges of the masses—that is to say, the powers that still oppress and hinder the progress of liberty and enlightenment



M. VON PLEHVE.
(Russian Minister of the Interior Who Is Hated in Sweden.)

in the nations of Europe—are hoping for the success of Russia."

In the latter class, says the Varia, stands Prussia, whose "old-time friendship for Russia is not diverted, notwithstanding the latter's alliance with France." It continues: "Did not the German emperor send the autocrat of all the Russias a helmet as a token of encouragement, while his government shows an admirable partisan zeal in preventing the escape of Russian subjects from the rigors of deportation to Siberia or other hopeless confinement in Russian prisons?" Japan's success has been a most disagreeable surprise to Europe, the Swedish magazine declares.

"We have been long accustomed to regard foreign peoples with a sense of distinct superiority, and the easy victories that have been won over Asiatic races, such as the Chinese, have not served to lessen our contempt for their prowess. But now we are contemplating a development of which no European dreamed. . .

"What the present emperor of Japan, Mutsuhito, together with his counselors, has performed seems almost to surpass everything that one has been accustomed to admire in the greatest rulers and statesmen of the world. It serves to elevate him immeasurably above rulers of the stamp of Czar Peter I., surnamed the Great, who could not, with all his tyranny, elevate his people above that half-barbaric state in which it still remains even to this day."

Whether Japan wins or not, says this magazine, she has demonstrated her right to be classed as a world-power. "If, by the shortsightedness of the European powers, Japan should once more be robbed of the material fruits of her victory, her energetic and progressive people will in any event have established their position, and right to occupy a prominent place among civilized nations."

Jersey Heifer Went Fishing.

Peter Sutphen, a farmer living between New Brunswick, N. J., and Middleburgh, lost a heifer which had learned to stand in a brook and snap up the little fish which approached. He asked the police to help him find the heifer. They suggested that he look along the river, as she might have gone fishing. A few hours later Sutphen telephoned the police, thanking them for their suggestion and stating that he had found his pet knee deep in the Raritan river hunting for fish.

Have No Use of Their Feet.

Tribes of men with feet almost useless have been discovered in New Guinea. They live in the midst of lakes, moving about on little canoes, and possessing a few cabins built on wood piles. Their feet are so undeveloped as to be of little service for walking.

NOTED FOR CONSERVATISM.

Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen Believes in Upholding Laws of the Country.

Cleveland (O.) Special.

The Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen is the strongest numerically and the most aggressive of the various railway labor organizations. Although it has always worked along conservative lines, and endeavored to avoid strikes, on several occasions it has shown itself ready to fight if that became necessary. In that respect it may be said to be more of a trade union than any of the other railroad brotherhoods.

It was organized at Oneonta, N. Y., September 23, 1883, and in the 21 years

P. H. MORRISEY.
(Grand Master of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.)

of its existence it has probably as much to its credit as any organization of labor in the country. On a conservative estimate, when the reduction of hours of labor is taken into account, it may be said that the wages of men in the train and yard service controlled by this organization have been increased 50 per cent. since the organization was formed. It has agreements with every railroad in the country with the exception of four, with an aggregate mileage of 7,000 miles. Although the organization has insurance features which protect its members, it also maintains a defense fund of $300,000, to be used in case a strike becomes necessary.

The name is broad enough to include in membership any person connected with the running or handling of railroad trains, and there are those who look forward to the time when some of the other railroad organizations will be absorbed by the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen. No such step is contemplated by the officers themselves, as they work in perfect harmony with the other brotherhoods, but it may come about, nevertheless, with the more thorough organization of labor.

P. H. Morrisey, grand master of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, is admittedly one of the greatest labor leaders in the country. His orders to the men on the Wabash road last year, when a federal injunction was issued restraining them from going on strike, brought forth the approval of the whole country. "The law must be obeyed," was the substance of his orders, and the men remained at work until the injunction was dissolved, and by that time the management of the road decided the trainmen meant business and granted the demands. His speech at the Denver convention last year was much commented on, when he said he hoped the day was not far distant when the contract breaker would be looked on with as much disfavor as the strike breaker.

The headquarters of the organization are in Cleveland. It has 705 local unions, with a membership of something over 70,000. The amount paid out in death and disability claims during the month of April last was $101,783.95. Since the formation of the organization it has paid out in benefits, $9,460,118. The amount of insurance carried by the members in the organization is approximately $75,000,000.

SASSULITCH IS RECALLED.

Russian Commander Defeated on the Yalu to Be Succeeded by Lieut. Gen. Keller.

St. Petersburg (Russia) Special.

The battle on the Yalu, like every other battle of moment, has not failed to mar reputations and to offer opportu-

LIEUT. GEN. COUNT KELLER.
(New Commander of the Second Siberian Division, Now in Manchuria.)

nity to new blood. Gen. Sassulitch, who is held to be responsible for the Russian defeat, has been relieved of the command of the Second Siberian army division. He had been replaced by Lieut. Gen. Count Keller, who recently resigned the post of governor of Ekaterinoslav in order that he might be able to go to the front.

WEAK MADE ROBUST.

PHYSICAL CULTURE TO WARD OFF DEADLY DISEASE.

Children's Athletic Club of Philadelphia Fights Ravages of Tuberculosis by Rational Gymnastic Training.

Philadelphia (Pa.) Special.

An athletic club, which fixes its dues at the extortionate figure of one cent a week, suggests an unusual departure in the world of clubs. Moreover, for many other reasons, the Children's Athletic club of Philadelphia, composed entirely of the children of the poor, organized to fight by physical training the ravages of tuberculosis, marks an important innovation in the charitable work of that city. Mrs. Florence L. Williams, the founder of the club, has certain definite objects to accomplish with the 60 little pupils under her charge. That she is able not merely to bring muscle and health in place of weakness and even disease through a careful system of physical culture, but also to develop a trick team capable of performing acrobatic feats of no little difficulty, proves the efficacy of her methods.

For her clientele Mrs. Williams depends entirely upon the children of the crowded quarters of the city, where poor food and unhealthy surroundings render child life unwholesome and make physical development impossible. From the children of these quarters of the city Mrs. Williams has organized her classes, the membership of which has grown from three to 60. But even here the selection of members is made from the weaker and the more anaemic; from the children who already show signs of the invasion of the "great white plague," whose tiny arms and hollow chests indicate lack of vitality.

With such subjects it is natural that at the outset the exercises of the classes should be of the mildest sort—five minute drills with the lightest of dumb-bell, interspersed with frequent rests. Special breathing exercises are prescribed for the new numbers, and they are expected to continue this exercise at home. One of these exercises con-

TRICK TEAM AT WORK.
(Three Little Athletes Sketched in Philadelphia Children's Club.)

sists in the usual exhaling and inhaling, but the method of accomplishing it is novel. The children are ranged in rows, with their hands on their hips, and each child puts a quill toothpick in its mouth. Then, at a word of command, they inhale deeply through the nostrils and then exhale slowly through the toothpick, this device making the exhalation slow and avoiding all chance of strain.

The fire drill is another important exercise in the development of lung power. As the little arms and legs get hard and the chests are developed the more advanced pupils are taught to take the weaker ones across their shoulders and carry them out of the reach of the fancied flames. But the ideal of all the children who belong to these classes is to develop strength and skill enough to join the trick team, for when the danger of disease has been banished and the puny little figures with narrow chests and round shoulders have been developed into erect, sturdy bodies, then the gymnastic feats of the more pretentious athletes are attempted and achieved before admiring public audiences.

The development of muscle is attended with a similar stimulation of the moral side of the child, and it is to accomplish the latter that the penny weekly fee is charged, giving the children a sense of membership and rightful claim to the advantages of the club, which is lacking in the more charitable work, which does not permit even the slight contribution of the children themselves. The results of this physical training are striking. Children who, when they joined the club, were too weak to endure even the least tiring of the exercises, under this regimen develop strong, healthy and even athletic frames. Moreover, the tendency to consumption is checked, and with the increase of physical strength there is a corresponding mental and moral development. Finally, the lessons of the gymnasium, the knowledge of the proper method of breathing and of walking, are remembered long after the actual class work has ended, and serve to keep the health the exercise has won.

A Beauty Parlor for Horses.

A beauty hospital for horses has been established on the continent. Here horses have their coats electrically massaged, their hoofs manicured, and their teeth filed and whitened; and here they learn to stand properly and to move in all the fashionable gaits. Probably the most interesting and novel operation to witness is the electrical massaging of a horse's coat. This has the same effect on the coat of a horse as on the scalp of a man, it makes the hair thick and fine and glossy and, where the skin has been rubbed bare, it brings on a new growth.

-Hair Restorer

All who are desirous of having a beautiful suit of hair, or if your hair is falling out, you should get a bottle of Hairoline, better known as the Renowned Hair Restorer Oriental Complexion Cre m so cures all skin diseases and makes the skin like velvet. Price, 25c to 75c per bottle.

Treatment of the Skin and Scalp

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All kinds of implements and toilet articles for sale.

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Our Stables, In Freeman's Alley

Where I can accommodate fifty horses. Call and inspect our new and modern caskets and investigate our methods of doing First-class work.

1132 3rd St. N. W.
J. H. DABNEY,
Proprietor.

The Schwab Mansion.

Speculation as to what Charles M. Schwab intends to do with his palatial mansion at Seventy-fourth street and Riverside drive after it is finished is increased by the intimation conveyed in a letter from Paris that he intends to have a grand "opening," just like the "opening" of a public hall, with the difference that champagne will be supplied from silver buckets instead of from bottles. The nearer the massive pile approaches completion the more marvelous its possibilities for entertainment appear. The Venetian courtyard, with its white marble coping, is almost ready for the gardener, and it is quite likely that by June the flower scheme will be under way. There is a vast amount of work yet to be done, however, before the interior decorations can be begun. When the house is ready for occupancy it will be the most gorgeous in architecture on the American continent.

DOCTORS ARE POORLY PAID

Physicians in London Hospitals Average But $370 a Year, with Board and Lodging.

Correspondence recently printed in London newspapers calls attention to the smallness of the salaries paid to house physicians in London hospitals. Out of 20 examples selected, the average salary is about $370 a year, in addition to board and lodging. At St. Bartholomew's hospital, one of the largest in London, not only is no salary paid, but the hospital doctors have to pay their own living expenses.

The result in all cases is the selection of physicians according to the money they have and not through fitness, as only men possessing private resources are able to take hospital posts. There are many instances where excellent men have thus been excluded from appointments which are filled by less skilled young doctors who happen to be wealthier.

IN CHURCH CIRCLES

China proper has a populatic over 400,000,000. Protestant Christia. communicants number 112,808.

Prof. Harnack, a widely known and liberal professor of theology in the University of Berlin, has made a collection of the sayings of Christ not contained in the New Testament.

The year 1903 in the Presbyterian mission in Canton, China, was the best in its history. To the 20 churches there were 1,098 additions, and the local contributions amounted to more than $8,000.

Up to the present time Pius X. has been regarded by orthodox Catholics as the two hundred and sixty-fourth bishop in direct succession from St. Peter. But the lately issued Gerarchia Cattolica, or Papal Blue book, sets him down as the two hundred and fifty-eighth. Monsignore Duchesne, director of the French academy at Rome, has for some time contended that half a dozen of the traditional popes never existed, and this act of the newly-elected prelate shows that he accepts that decision.

Miss Mary B. Robinson, of Pittsburg, Pa., is the richest woman evangelist. She is the niece of John G. Robinson, secretary of the Pittsburg & Lake Erie railway, has a fortune of $500,000 in her own right and owns one of the most luxurious homes in the smoky city. She is young, pretty and has such a glorious voice that an impresario offered her $10,000 a year to sing in public. Friends and relatives oppose her purpose, but she has decided to enter the field of evangelical work and devote her life to teaching the moral law and trying to save sinners.

THE WASHINGTON BEE

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WE are prepared to furnish our full line of Model '93 rifles, solid and take down, for the new .32 Caliber HIGH PRESSURE SMOKELESS cartridge. This size uses a 165-grain bullet and has a velocity of over 2,000 feet per second, making it the most powerful cartridge made for an American arm, with the exception of the .30-40 U. S. Army. It is sufficiently deadly for any game known in North America.

Another great advantage is that the barrels are bored and rifled (but not chambered) exactly the same as the regular .32-40 Marlin, one turn in 16 inches. This makes the use of black powder and lead bullets as satisfactory and convenient as in a regular black powder rifle.

This size is the first high-pressure arm developed in this country for a caliber larger than .30, and the first to use a slow enough twist to give best results with black powder ammunition.

Prices same as .30-30 MARLIN.

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THRONES AND COURTS.

Great pains were taken to teach the present empress of Japan literature, to develop her artistic taste, and to school her in the writing of graceful verse.

Queen Alexandra owns one of the most valuable pairs of opera glasses in the world. They are a platinum, thickly encrusted with diamonds, rubies and sapphires, and are said to have cost the enormous sum of $30,000.

The queen of Greece, who is a Russian grand princess by birth, has brought some good things into the land of her adoption along with her own gracious personality. Prior to her advent at the Hellenic court charitable institutions were unknown in the land of Homer. Her majesty at once established an elaborate system of sick-nursing, and out of her own not too abundant private means helped to found the first national nursing school.

LOCALS.

Mr. Wm. Moreland, Holtmans of stand, shoe dealer, 491 Pennsylvania avenue, northwest, has just received a large order of boots and shoes direct from the factory, as fine and durable as ever was placed on a shoe counter in this city, that is being sold almost at the purchaser's own price. The evening dress walking shoe is a thing of beauty, and for good old-time service can't be beaten anywhere for the money. Then there is the famous double sole water proof working shoe that will stand all kinds of weather without a break or leak, is being sold at cost. No such bargains can be found in any shoe store in this city. Then there is the all-calf dancing Oxford style selling at three fifty everywhere except at 491 Pennsylvania avenue. The pleasure is yours. Just ask for what you want.

BRANCH OFFICE.

Mr. Prince A. Harriston, of 303 4½ street, southwest, is the manager of THE BEE in that section of the city. Advertisements, subscriptions, locals, etc., will be received by him. THE BEE is on sale at this place every Saturday morning.

CURBSTONE CHIT AND CHAT.

(Continved From Fifth Page.)

tribal rule and become American citizens.

A tramp before the judge asked what a vag. was. The judge answered, "A gentleman out of work." "Den, your honor, I'm guilty. I thought a vag. was a guy wot was looking for a job."

The Navy Department has acquired five of the longest wireless telegraph circuits in the world.

Exclusive of locomotives we manufacture 30,000 engines of 2,000,000 horsepower every year.

Looking over the advice of Bishop Turner, relating to the negro going to Africa, we find that would not do any good for the reason the negro would come in contact with the white elements of Europe who are now in Africa for what they can get. The best thing for the American negro to do is to stay in the United States.

Russia stood by the United States during the war of 1861-5 when other nations were friendly to the Rebels.

The population of China numbers 426,000,000.

Women seldom use religion as a cloak. It isn't fashionable enough.

The average educated negro who takes every white paper published, and no negro paper can't see anything nice in anything except it is white, etc.

The War Department upon request has issued orders to issue rations to the Kansas flood victims.

The Democratic Orators abused Bryan as excitedly as if he were the Republican candidate.

When Judge Parker was asked to pose for a photograph in his bathing suit he drew the line and toed it.

Secretary Hays' speech came in good time to make good campaign material for the Democratic convention. The only trouble they will have will be in handling it so as not to be mashed flat when it tumbles on top of them.

The Democratic Pot is industriously pointing out the African complexion of the Republican kettle, and the Republican kettle is earnestly insisting that its sides are so bright and shining that the pot can see in them the reflection of itself.

Santos-Dumont has sailed for France to repair his airship which was damaged at St. Louis. He will return in time to take part in the aerial contest at St. Louis in October.

The largest canteloupe patch in the world will be that which is to be planted near Greely, Colo. It will embrace 2000 acres.

The first stammer that we can recall is the Prophet Moses. His power of speech was so limited that his Brother Aaron always accompanied him to speak in his name and stead.

The International Association of Chiefs of Police meeting at St. Louis re-elected Major R. D. Sylvester, of Washington, D. C., as president.

In accordance with an order issued by Secretary Hay, the inscriptions U. S. Embassy and U. S. Consulate no longer will appear on the seals; in place, American Embassy, American Consulate and American Consular Agency. There are about a dozen U. S.'s aside from the U. S. of America, which leads to a great deal of confusion in foreign countries.

VERY LOW RATES

TO

ST LOUIS WORLD'S FAIR

VIA

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD

Various forms of excursion tickets to St. Louis are now on sale by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad as follows;

SEASON TICKETS, good to return until December 15, 1904, to be sold daily at rate of
$33.60 round trip from Washington

SIXTY DAY Excursion Tickets, final limit not later than December 15, 1904, to be sold daily at rate of
$28.00 round trip from Washington.

FIFTEEN DAY Excursion Tickets, to be sold daily at rate of
$23 00 round trip from Washington.

TEN DAY SPECIAL COACH EXCURSION tickets are now on sale good going in day coaches only, on special coach trains or in coaches on designated trains, limited for return passage leaving St. Louis not later than ten days, including date of sale, at rate of
$17.00 round trip from Washington.

VARIABLE ROUTE EXCURSION TICKETS, either season or sixty day, will be sold going via one direct route and returning via another direct route, full information concerning which can be obtained from Ticket Agent.

STOP-OVERS not exceeding ten days at each point will be allowed at Deer Park, Mountain Lake Park and Oakland within return limit, upon notice to conductor and deposit of ticket with Depot Ticket Agent immediately upon arrival.

STOP-OVERS not exceeding ten days will be allowed to St. Louis on all one-way and round trip tickets reading to points beyond St. Louis, upon deposit of ticket with Joint Agent and payment of fee of $1.00.

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Only $10.00 Round Trip.

July 1 and 15; August 5 and 19; September 2 and 16; October 7, 1904

Excursion tickets will be sold on above dates at the very low rate named, good going only on train No. 504, leaving Washington at 7.00 A.M., arriving Niagara Falls, at 11.00 P.M.

Tickets valid for return ten days, including date of sale, on all regular trains.

Holders of Niagara Falls tickets have the privilege of making a delightful side trip from Niagara Falls to Toronto and return, going and returning same day for $1 25; and on return journey can make the charming side trip from Rochester to Thousand Islands and return for $5 75.

Stop-overs permitted on return trip at Buffalo, Rochester Junction (for Rochester), Geneva, Watkins Glen and Mauch Chunk

These popular excursions are run throughout the most beautiful section of the east, giving daylight views of the beautiful Susquehanna River, the Lehigh and Wyoming Valleys.

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SUMMER SEASON—1904.

Atlantic City and Seashore:

Special low rate excursions from all points east of the Ohio river on June 30th, July 14th and 28th, August 11th and 25th and September 8th.

Atlantic City, N. J.:

Imperial Council, Ancient Order of Mystic Shrine, July 13-15. Very low rates. Tickets on sale July 11th and 12th, good returning until July 23rd, inclusive.

Boston, Mass.:

National Encampment, G.A.R., August 15-20. One fare for the round trip. Tickets on sale August 13th to 15th, good returning until August 20th, inclusive.

Cincinnati, O.:

Grand Lodge, B.P.O. Elks, July 18 23 One fare plus $1 for the round trip. Tickets on sale July 15th, 16th, 17th, good returning until July 23d, inclusive.

Louisville, Ky.:

Knights of Pithias, Biennial Encampment, August 16-19. One fare plus $1 for the round trip. Tickets on sale August 12th, 13th, 14th and 15th, good returning until August 31st, inclusive.

San Francisco, Cal.:

Triennial Conclave, Knights Templar September 5-9 One fare for the round trip to Chicago or St. Louis added to fares tendered therefrom (Chicago $50.00; St. Louis $47 50) Dates of sale to be announced later.

San Francisco, Cal.:

Sovereign Grand Lodge, I.O.O.F September 19-25. One fare for the round trip to Chicago or St. Louis added to fares tendered therefrom (Chicago $50.00; St. Louis $47.50). Dates of sale to be announced later.

Toronto, Ont.:

Friends' General Conference, August 10-19. One fare plus $2 for the round trip. Tickets on sale from August 9th to 11th, good returning until August 31st, inclusive.

For additional information concerning rates, routes, time of trains, etc., call on or address ticket agents Baltimore and Ohio R. R.

SUMMER TOURIST RATES, VIA Baltimore and Ohio R.R., to the Jersey Sea-shore resorts, the Adirondack Mountains, Northern New York New England and the nearby Allegheny Mountain resorts. For tickets and full information, call at offices Baltimore & Ohio R.R., 707 15th st., corner New York ave., N.W. and 619 Penna. ave.

FINDS GERM OF OLD AGE.

Dr. Metchnikoff of the Pasteur Institute Makes a Discovery of Great Importance.

Without saying it in so many words, Dr. Metchnikoff, bacteriologist of the Pasteur institute, of Springfield, Mass., leaves it to be inferred that he has discovered the microbe of old age.

Several weeks ago a French scientist announced that he had made a similar discovery. He explained it at a scientific lecture on the subject of "Senility," which was treated with admirable lucidity and simplicity, and was wholly devoid of sensationalism, though the announcements which it contained were sensational in themselves.

The professor's theory, in brief, is that senility is a microbian infection. It is well known that microbes are far from being all inimical to the human body. Life would not be possible without the good offices of the beneficial bacteria called "macrophagi," which spend their own existence in fighting the unfriendly microbes, and thus prolong our days.

But it now seems that the good microbe turns Turk after man has reached a certain age, and the discovery of that fact is the foundation of Dr. Metchnikoff's theory. The macrophagi in question, after helping us to live, compass our downfall and death.

GRADUATES TIED TO TREES.

Ducked in Pond First—Victims Free Themselves by Burning Their Bonds.

Fifteen members of the graduating class of the Mount Vernon, N. Y., high school were kidnaped on the night after the commencement exercises by a band of hazers, composed of former graduates, and taken to the woods, where they were baptized in a pond and tied to trees.

Some of the graduates did not get back to Mount Vernon until after daylight. Two of them, after being lashed to trees for nearly two hours, struck upon a novel scheme to free themselves. They took matches from each other's pockets and burned the ropes with which they were tied.

Before the exercises began the police heard a rumor that the graduates were to be hazed, and policemen were stationed around the school building to guard against any "rough house" tactics, but the hazers foiled them.

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can easily be found. Smell your drink before imbibing it. Better still smell the drained glass. The least disagreeable or foul odor betrays poison in the whiskey. Perfect distribution means the careful separation of the first and the end run from the still the poisonous impure essential grain-oils (phlem faints, fusels) from the miedling product, good, potable spirit. Very likely the majority of cheap whiskies, either from economy or ignorance, carry a larger or smaller proportion of impurites. Such defective whiskies are never admitted into the stock. and hence cannot be obtained at the store of

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SLAVES TO TEA CIGARETTES

London Physician Says They Are Taking Place of Morphine Tablet Among Society Women.

London physicians declare that the tea cigarette has taken the place of the morphine tablet with many women of the smart set. The result is summarized by a well-known physician, who in the course of a talk said recently:

"I have at least a dozen women on my hands under cure for the tea cigarette habit. Once let a woman begin to cultivate a taste for this compound of the flavor of Souchong and Hyson and she is doomed. Souchong and Hyson are simply a blend of black and green teas.

"The taste is by no means disagreeable, but the after effects are that one's head swims and there is a desire to clutch at things to prevent falling, a dazed condition of semi-stupor and then visions of an extravagant nature."

Many physicians are seriously considering the advisability of preparing a petition to the house of commons, recommending the introduction of a bill providing heavy penalties for the proprietors of the Bond street houses which retail these cigarettes to their customers. It is in these places that the largest number of clients are to be found.

Within the past few weeks upward of 20 women have been taken to the private sanitariums suffering from the effects of the tea cigarettes.

TO CHECK FAMILY ROWS.

Novel Plan of a Chicago Minister—Would Have Church Appoint Peacemakers.

"We have homes for children, orphans' anchorages, old people's homes, humane societies, and, in fact, organizations for the care of nearly all classes of society in Chicago, but we have no association whose duty it is to conserve the family, the most sacred of all institutions," said Rev. David D. De Long in a recent address before the Congregational ministers of the city.

"I think every church should establish a home-mending society, whose duty will be to act as peacemaker in all disputes in families in the vicinity of the church. If a father and mother disagree and are in imminent danger of separating, let a member of the home-mending society call at the home of the family and arbitrate the dispute, so as to save the family and preserve the home. If a parent cannot get along with a child, and the dispute threatens the security of the home, let the society step in and offer its services in bringing about peace.

"I am ging to try the plan in my church, and I think every other congregation in Chicago would do well to follow my example. I believe the plan will result in much good every year by preventing the disruption of hundreds of homes."

MASCAGNI CAVE LESSONS.

Shows Street Organ Grinder How to Play Intermezzo and the Latter Then Claims to Be a Pupil.

When Mascagni was in London recently an organ grinder one day played under his window the famous intermezzo from "Cavalleria Rusticana." As the man played, he turned the organ faster and faster until the air was more like a waltz than an intermezzo. At last Mascagni could bear it no longer, and rushing out of the house he gave the organ grinder a shilling and said:

"I have heard that air at the opera, and I think that you are playing it too fast. Let me show you how it ought to be played."

The composer then played the intermezzo through in the proper time and went back to the house.

A few days afterward the organ grinder returned to the street and Mascagni was delighted to hear the intermezzo played in correct time. But he was not so pleased when he looked out of the window and saw on the organ a large placard bearing the words: "Pupil of Signor Mascagni."

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War and the Fatal Seven.

It is worth noting, says the North China Herald, that in the seventh year of Meiji (1874) there broke out the Formosan war; in the seventeenth the conflict in Korea, in the twenty-seventh the China-Japan war, and the present year, the thirty-seventh of Meiji, is again disastrous to peace.

Not Always the Case.

In awarding damages to a father who had a son and daughter in a street railway accident a Newark judge set the boy's value at $6,000 and the girl's at $3,000. "A woman may become a bread-winner," he said, "a man must be one." The Duluth Herald says it can show him quite a number who are not.

A South American Drink.

Millions of inhabitants of South America who do not like mate make guarana their staple drink. The beverage is produced from the seeds of a climbing shrub which is extensively cultivated. John Claflin, head of the great house of the Claflin company, made acquaintance of it on one of his tours of the South American continent. It is twice as strong as coffee and far more astringent than tea, as it contains high percentages of caffeine and tannic acid. Among New Yorkers it has not yet found favor, probably because no fair trial of it has been made. It is called gwah-rah-na. Why not try a "five o'clock guarana?"—N. Y. Press.